

# The Mining Journal

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1174—Vol. XXVIII.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1858.

[STAMPED...SIXPENCE.  
UNSTAMPED...FIVEPENCE.]

**R. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,**  
No. 1, PINCH LANE, LONDON (established 14 years), TRANSACTS every  
BUSINESS IN MINING SHARES, but, not being a DEALER, BUYS and SELLS  
on orders confided to him.  
Mr. Crofts recommends immediate attention on the part of buyers to the following  
mines, in connection with their late and present prices. Such an opportunity as the  
present time presents for investing in CHEAP SHARES probably never occurred,  
may be long before it will occur again:—

| DIVIDEND MINES. |          |                          |                |
|-----------------|----------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Former price.   | Present. | Bi-monthly or quarterly. | Last dividend. |
| Providence      | £ 95     | £ 53 50                  | £ 4 0 0        |
| Vale of Towy    | 2        | 1 10                     | 0 0 0          |
| Trelawny        | 35       | 21                       | 0 0 0          |
| Tinroft         | 6        | 4 1/2                    | 0 0 0          |
| St. Day United  | 4        | 2 1/2                    | 0 1 0          |
| Par Consols     | 23       | 31                       | 1 10 0         |
| Herodfoot       | 13       | 7                        | 0 12 6         |
| Wheal Margaret  | 70       | 62                       | 3 0 0          |
| Ding Dong       | 43 1/2   | 16                       | 1 10 0         |

**SPECULATIVE AND PROXIMATE DIVIDEND.**  
Former price. Present. Former price. Present.  
East Edward £104... £ 85 North Frances £35... £ 10  
at Russell 30... 18 Portland 11... 4 1/2  
at Wheal Alfred 16 1/2... 8 1/2 West Basset 20... 10  
at Hewan 1 1/2... 1 Lady Bertha 2... 1 1/2  
long list being rather bewildering than instructive, Mr. Crofts offers the  
pressing as a selection, but without prejudice to many other good mines. The average  
price on the above enumerated shares is upwards of 27 1/2 per cent., taking one  
of each mine.

**R. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET,**  
MINING SHARE DEALER.

**FOR SALE, FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.**

|                        |                        |                            |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 5 Alfred Consols.      | 1 Condorow, £100.      | 1 West Seton, £355.        |
| Bryntail, £24.         | 1 Grambler, £116 1/2.  | 1 Basset, £250.            |
| Carn Brea.             | 10 Hingston.           | 5 Kitty (Leland), £14 1/2. |
| Ding Dong, £18.        | 2 North Roakear, £28.  | 1 Margaret, £62.           |
| Drake Walls, £2 1/2.   | 1 Providence, £63 1/2. | 2 Mary Ann, £48 1/2.       |
| Fowey Consols, £4 1/2. | 1 South Frances.       | 1 Trelawny, £24.           |
| Botallack, £70.        | 20 Treweatha.          |                            |

**NON-DIVIDEND.**  
Balmoon, 17s. 6d. 7 Gill, and Wentworth, 5 North Frances, £10 1/2.  
Cargill, £15 1/2. 10 Hender, £2 1/2. 2 South Basset, £12.  
Carvannall, £4. 5 Rosew, and Heri, £6. 50 So. Condorow, 4s. 6d.  
Copper Hill, £155. 14 North Downs, 2s. 20 Tehidy, £1 1/2.  
Grenville, 3s. 5 Margery, £0 1/2.

**WANTED.**—25 East Margaret, at £3, for cash.  
Apply to JAMES B. BRUCE, 11, Royal Exchange.

**DIVIDEND MINES**, well selected, are the BEST of all PUBLIC  
INVESTMENTS, paying, as they do (in dividends every two or three months),  
20 to 30 per cent. per annum. **NON-DIVIDEND MINES**, carefully chosen,  
quently advance in price 500 per cent. or more.

**PETER WATSON, MINING BROKER**, having 14 years' experience in every  
department of mining and its management, together with an extensive and regular  
correspondence with mining agents and others in Cornwall, Devon, and elsewhere,  
enabled to judge of and select mines of intrinsic value. PETER WATSON, being a  
member of the Mining Exchange, will forward a list of prices when required, and  
be consulted daily as to purchases, sales, &c.  
Bankers—Union Bank of London.  
Commission 1 1/2 per cent. on all transactions.

**PETER WATSON is a BUYER or SELLER of the following, at prices affixed:—**

| Buyer.         | Seller.  | Buyer.             | Seller.  |
|----------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
| Alfred Consols | £ 13 1/2 | Wheal Mary Ann     | £ 47 1/2 |
| Balmoon        | 60       | Wheal Trelawny     | 21 1/2   |
| Botallack      | 70       | Wheal Edward       | 2 1/2    |
| Bryntail       | 12 1/2   | Gawton Coppet      | 18s. 6d. |
| Carn Brea      | 12 1/2   | Wheal Charlotte    | 3 1/2    |
| Condorow       | 12 1/2   | East Wheal Russell | 3 1/2    |
| Drake Walls    | 2 1/2    | South Wheal Basset | 9 1/2    |
| Ding Dong      | 17 1/2   | Wheal Zion         | 4 1/2    |
| East Basset    | 100      | Treweatha          | 23s. 6d. |
| East Trefusis  | 2 1/2    | Wheal Arthur       | 3 1/2    |
| East Trelawny  | 2 1/2    | Vale of Towy       | 23s. 6d. |
| East Trelawny  | 2 1/2    | Providence         | —        |
| East Trelawny  | 2 1/2    | Wheal Margaret     | —        |
| East Trelawny  | 2 1/2    | Wheal Wrey         | 3 1/2    |
| East Trelawny  | 2 1/2    | Wheal Lovell       | 3 1/2    |
| East Trelawny  | 2 1/2    | Wheal Margaret     | 23 1/2   |
| East Trelawny  | 2 1/2    | Chancelorville     | 1s. 3d.  |
| East Trelawny  | 2 1/2    | Calstock Consols   | —        |
| East Trelawny  | 2 1/2    | West Frances       | 20 1/2   |
| East Trelawny  | 2 1/2    | Kelly Bray         | 2 1/2    |
| East Trelawny  | 2 1/2    | Porkell United     | —        |
| East Trelawny  | 2 1/2    | Ludcott            | 20s. 6d. |

**MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,**  
1, QUIET STREET, BATH, is in a position to give the BEST ADVICE IN  
SELECTION AND PURCHASE OF DIVIDEND AND PROGRESSIVE MINES.

**TENNY GOULD SHARP, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.,**  
has the following SHARES FOR SALE, or any part, at net prices:—

|                        |                            |                                |
|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Alfred Consols, 20s.   | 20 East Caradon, 41s.      | 100 Saloon Omn. (Limit).       |
| Buller and Bertha, 4s. | 30 E. Rosewarne, 18s.      | £1 paid, 12s. 6d.              |
| Carn Brea, 2s.         | 20 Great Alfred, 3s.       | 100 South Cadda, 7s. 3d.       |
| Calstock Consols, 24s. | 100 Great Caradon, 12s.    | 20 South Roy (Linn), 10s.      |
| Cather and Jane, 24s.  | 120 Hockworthy Bridge, 8s. | 50 St. Day United, 24s.        |
| Ding Dong, 18s.        | 20 Kelly Bray, 23s.        | 150 Uni. Mines (Tav.), 4s. 3d. |
| East Basset, 105s.     | 50 Nant and Penrh., 26s.   | 50 Vale of Towy, 20s.          |
| East Basset, 105s.     | 100 Nether Heath, 9s. 9d.  | 40 West Criccieth, 5s.         |
| East Basset, 105s.     | 50 Queen of Dart, 12s. 6d. | 10 Wheal Wrey, 24 1/2.         |
| East Basset, 105s.     | 20 Redmoor, 6s. 3d.        | 20 Wh. Grenville, 33s.         |

**NOTICE TO THE MINING PUBLIC.**  
If you want a good investment, and one that will pay well, buy shares in the  
EAST CARADON COFFER MINE, at 12s. per share. There are ten lots opened, all of  
which have produced copper ore; rich specimens can be seen at my office, which  
are 5 ft. down. This mine is due east of the South Caradon Copper Mine (which  
paid in dividends £125,000 on the small outlay of £640 only), consequently has  
same rich lodes passing direct through the entire length of the mine.  
Another good and safe investment is the HOCKWORTHY BRIDGE COFFER MINE. Buy  
shares at 8s. per share; this mine will prove one of the richest mines in Devon.  
The cross-course lode of the Wheal Friendship passes direct through the set, and  
the mine has paid in dividends £204,000 on an outlay of £6400. They have a splen-  
dide 8 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore; specimens can be seen at my of-  
fice. The shares are well worth buying; every information will be forwarded.  
TENNY GOULD SHARP will be happy to receive any buying or selling orders, which  
be punctually attended to. The present time offers unusual facilities for invest-  
ment in many sound, well-managed, and legitimate mines, which are certain to pay  
present purchasers large profits.

**HARES WANTED** at net prices, or any part:—

|                        |                              |                               |
|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Ball & Bass, 10s. 3d.  | 10 Leland Consols, 21 1/2.   | 50 Pedn-an-drea, 13s.         |
| East Caradon, 15s.     | 50 Lady Bertha, 22s. 6d.     | 60 Sorridge Consols, 30s.     |
| East Rosewarne, 15s.   | 50 Nant and Penrh., 26s. 6d. | 10 Wheal Arthur, £2 1/2.      |
| East Wh. Russell, 15s. | 1 Wheal Basset, £230.        | 30 Wh. Kitty (Lel.), £13 1/2. |
|                        |                              | 30 Wheal Harriett, 12s.       |

TENNY GOULD SHARP offers his services to ladies, gentlemen, and others having  
capital to invest. He receives the earliest information relative to the latest  
movements in the mines, &c., consequently can give the best advice to those seek-  
ing safe and profitable investments.  
Bankers: London and Westminster Bank, Lombury.

**G E O R G E M O O R E,**  
DEALER IN MINING SHARES.

1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

GEORGE MOORE will SELL the following SHARES, or any part, at quoted prices,  
FREE OF ANY COMMISSION:—

|                              |                             |                           |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 5 Alfred Cons., £12 18s. 9d. | 25 Sorridge Cons., 22s. 6d. | 50 Vale of Towy, 28s. 6d. |
| 5 Bedford Consols, £7 1/2.   | 1 South Frances, £24 1/2.   | 10 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), |
| 25 Drake Walls, 45s.         | 50 St. Day United, 22s. 6d. | £2 18s. 9d.               |
| 10 Hing. Down, £20 13s. 9d.  | 50 Tamar Consols, 21s. 9d.  | 2 Wh. Trelawny, £23 1/2.  |
| 5 Par Consols, £23 1/2.      | 20 Treweatha, 25s. 9d.      | 2 Wh. Mary Ann, £46 1/2.  |

**NON-DIVIDEND.**  
10 Camborne Vein, 25s. 9d. 50 Garton, 20s. 9d. | 10 Wheal Edward, £23. || 10 Devon Buller, 12s. 6d. | 10 Great Wheal Alfred, | 15 Wh. Grenville, 33s. 6d. |
| 1 East Basset, £105. | £4 18s. 9d. | 50 Wh. Margery, £10 1/2. |
| 30 East Tamar, 17s. 6d. | 10 Great Wh. Bury, £5 1/2. | 20 Wheal Zion, 16s. 3d. |
| 15 East Wheal Russell. | 10 Pendean Consols, £23 1/2. |  |

In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he  
will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

**MESSRS. J. J. REYNOLDS AND SON,**  
No. 1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. ENGLISH  
AND FOREIGN STOCK, RAILWAY, AND MINING SHAREBROKERS, beg to  
inform their friends and the public that the present time is a FAVOURABLE  
OPPORTUNITY for INVESTMENT in many undertakings of a substantial character,  
paying dividends worthy the attention of the capitalist.

Every information can be obtained at their offices, which their practical experience  
enables them to give, not only of mines and other properties of established value, but  
of those that are not.

**MINING INVESTMENT.**  
**MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE,**  
HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE beg to direct the attention of investors and speculators  
to the undermentioned list of Dividend and good Progressive Mines. Although many  
of them have considerably advanced in market value since the commencement of the  
year, they are still well worth purchasing at the current market prices, either for  
investment or speculation.

**DIVIDEND MINES.**  
Devon Great Consols. Vale of Towy. West Caradon.  
Great South Tolgus. West Basset. Wheal Mary Ann.  
Par Consols. South Wheal Basset. South Wheal Frances.  
South Caradon. St. Day United. Wheal Wrey.  
Tinroft. Hingston Down Consols.

**PROGRESSIVE MINES.**  
Great Hewan United. Virtuous Lady and Wh. Bed.  
Great Wheal Alfred. Catherine and Jane Con.  
North Wheal Robert. Toivadden.  
Wheal Edward. South Carn Brea.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE will be happy to afford reliable information respecting  
mines; and will transact any business entrusted to them, either at net prices, or on  
commission of 2 1/2 per cent.—Dated Feb. 20, 1858.

**JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the**

prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

|                             |                            |                              |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 20 Bryntail.                | 5 Hingston Down.           | 5 St. John del Rey, £13 1/2. |
| 10 Belling Well, 24s. 6d.   | 20 Holmbush, 28s. 9d.      | 1 South Caradon, £290.       |
| 20 Cath. and Jane, 7s. 9d.  | 2 Kitty (Leland), £15.     | 5 St. Aub. & Grylls, £4 1/2. |
| 1 Cefn Brynno, £40.         | 10 Kelly Bray, £23 1/2.    | 50 So. Condorow, 5s. 9d.     |
| 30 Chancelorville, 2s. 2d.  | 5 Leland Consols.          | 20 Tamar Consols, 22s. 9d.   |
| 30 College Mines, 2s. 9d.   | 20 Lewis, 40s.             | 1 Trumpet Consols.           |
| 50 Castell, 4s. 9d.         | 20 Lady Bertha, 23s. 9d.   | 5 Tiroft, £4 18s. 9d.        |
| 10 Drake Walls, 42s.        | 20 North Trelawny.         | 20 Treweatha.                |
| 1 Dev. Gr. Cons., £477 1/2. | 20 Vale of Towy, 27s. 6d.  | 1 Trelawny, £22 1/2.         |
| 20 East Tamar, 17s. 6d.     | 2 North Basset, £10 1/2.   | 20 Vale of Towy, 27s. 6d.    |
| 10 East Trefusis.           | 20 North Downs, 27s. 9d.   | 5 Wheal Wrey, £23 1/2.       |
| 5 East Wh. Rose, £7 1/2.    | 5 Pennance.                | 1 Wheal Margaret, £67.       |
| 4 Forest.                   | 10 Pemb. and E. Criccieth, | 1 Wh. Mary Ann, £46 1/2.     |
| 1 Gramb. and St. Aubyn,     | 8s. 9d.                    | 5 Wheal Edward.              |
| £123 1/2.                   | 10 Pedn-an-drea, 16s. 9d.  | 5 West Basset, £25 1/2.      |
| 5 Great Alfred, 25 1/2.     | 10 Pendean Consols.        | 10 West Grenville, 6s. 9d.   |
| 20 Garton, 20s. 9d.         | 2 Rosewarne, £23 1/2.      | 5 West Sharp Tor, £31.       |
| 20 Grenville, 33s. 6d.      | 20 South Bury (Limited),   | 5 Wheal Margery.             |
| 20 Great Hewan, 21s. 6d.    | Shropshire.                | 50 Willow Bank, 11s. 9d.     |

When Mr. HERRON stated in the Mining Journal of the 9th January that money  
would soon become a drug in the market, many thought him too sanguine; such,  
however, is now the case, and the great difficulty with brokers at present is to find  
shares to execute their orders in sound dividend and progressive mines. This should  
not create surprise, for who would sell this description of stock to invest the proceeds  
in Consols at 96, or lodge it on call with the joint-stock banks, to receive only 2 per  
cent. When it is considered that two large channels of investment are no longer fa-  
vourable to the public,—viz., railways and joint-stock banks,—it is fair to presume  
that greater attention will be directed to British mines, as their merits are daily be-  
coming more extensively known and better appreciated.

Mr. HERRON recommends the following Dividend Mines, which, on the average,  
will pay 17 per cent. — West Seton, Vale of Towy, South Caradon, Devon Great Con.,  
North Basset, West Basset, West Caradon, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Drake Walls,  
Tiroft, Wheal Margaret. And the following sound Progressive Mines:—Wheal  
Margery, Kelly Bray, North Downs, St. Aubyn and Grylls, Lewis, West Grenville.  
2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London, Feb. 19, 1858.

**MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, MINE AGENTS,**  
68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS are enabled, through the long experience of Mr. W. C.  
Vivian as an underground agent and manager of mines in Cornwall, and in various  
foreign countries, to afford information on most important mining districts; and to  
inspect and report on mines. They are also enabled, by the several years' acquaintance  
of Mr. J. J. Reynolds, jun., with the transaction of the London share market, to  
obtain every advantage for those who may want either to buy or sell mining or any  
other description of stock.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS have daily information from the principal seats of  
mining, which is at the service of those who may honour them with their confidence.

**1 South Frances, £245.**  
**1 Wheal Basset, £242 1/2.**  
**10 Tiroft, 24s.**  
**1 Carn Brea, £23 1/2.**  
**5 Alfred Consols, £13.**  
**2 Par Consols, £21 1/2.**  
**20 St. Day United, 24s.**  
**1 United Mines, £105.**  
**5 Pendean, £23 1/2.**

**20 Vale of Towy, 27s. 6d.**  
**1 Trelawny, 23s.**  
**10 East Alfred, 23 1/2.**  
**1 Rosewarne, £23 1/2.**  
**1 Margaret, £63.**  
**1 Great Wh. Bury, £23 1/2.**  
**5 North Frances, £10 1/2.**  
**10 North Croft, 45s.**

**10 Hingston, 25s.**  
**20 Edward, 27 1/2.**  
**2 Rosewarne, £27 1/2.**  
**1 Wheal Buller, £23 1/2.**  
**50 Harriett, 15s.**  
**50 Sorridge, 32s.**  
**30 Devon Buller, 12s. 6d.**  
**10 Toivadden.**  
**50 East Tamar.**  
**100 East Russell, £5 1/2.**

3, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

**MR. J. T. KEVERN'S MINING, LOAN, AND DISCOUNT**  
OFFICES, PENZANCE (Established 1845).  
Bankers (from 1835)—Messrs. Bates, Crane, and Carne.

**JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO. MINE AGENTS, SHARE**  
BROKERS, AND GENERAL DEALERS.

**MINING RECORDS OFFICE, 12, SOUTH PARADE, LEEDS.**

Mines well selected are the best investments, paying from 15 to 30 per cent. on the  
outlay. They have to OFFER SHARES in most of the DIVIDEND and PRO-  
GRESSIVE MINES, and are ready to give every information relative to all mining  
matters.—Dated Feb. 19, 1858.

**MESSRS. A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO.'S**  
PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE.

SOLE MAKERS TO THE  
LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, THE FRENCH AND TURKISH GOVERNMENTS,  
And the principal Colliery Proprietors throughout the kingdom.

**MANUFACTORY, MILL WALL, POPLAR, LONDON.**

ROUND AND FLAT ROPES of every description, suitable for mining operations  
or other purposes, GALVANISED or UNGALVANISED, MANUFACTURED upon  
the newest and most improved machinery, ensuring greater pliability, durability, and  
strength; and is admitted by the principal coal proprietors to be far superior to any  
other kind of wire rope. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point  
of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.

**GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c.**

**LLANFANGEL-Y-CROYTHEN, CARDIGANSHIRE.**

**MR. T. P. THOMAS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at his offices,**

No. 1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, on Thursday, the 25th day  
of February, 1858, at One o'clock precisely, by order of the Committee appointed for  
winding-up the affairs of the East Frongoch Company, ALL that the MINE SETT  
known as the EAST FRONGOCH MINE, situate in the parish of Llanfangel-y-  
Croythen, in the county of Cardigan, together with the WATER-WHEEL, MACHIN-  
ERY, PLANT, STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, MINERS' TOOLS, and OTHER EFFECTS  
now on the mine, a list of which may be seen at the offices of the auctioneer.

This mine has been developed to some extent, and a considerable sum spent on it,  
and it is anticipated that two or three thousand pounds additional expenditure will  
ensure the cutting the same lodes as those of its immediate neighbour, the well-known  
and rich Frongoch Mine.

The purchaser cannot be ensured a lease, or that the present water-power will be  
continued; but the interest of the company, whatever it is or may be, will be sold,  
and the purchaser must take the risk of obtaining a lease and water-power, and of  
being allowed by the lord of the mine to remove the water-wheel and machinery, and  
indemnify the vendors from any liability in regard thereto.

The terms on which the lease was originally intended to be granted were for the re-  
sidue of a term of 31 years, commencing the 10th October, 1838, at a royalty of one-  
tenth on all lead ore, and one-twelfth on all other ores; and a further specific royalty  
of 1s. 6d. per ton on lead ore, and 9d. per ton on all other ores.

For all further particulars apply to Mr. T. P. THOMAS, the auctioneer; or to Mr.  
W. Thompson, 122, Bishopsgate-street, E.C., the secretary to the late East Frongoch  
Company.

**TO CAPITALISTS.**—Those who seek safe and profitable investment,  
free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market  
price of the day are for the most part governed by the supply and demand, and the  
operations of speculators, without reference to the soundness or merits of the under-  
taking. J. R. FIKS feels confident that mines afford a wider range for profit than  
any other securities. J. R. FIKS could name many that are free from debt, have large  
reserves, and pay dividends bi-monthly, varying from 15 to 25 per cent. per annum.  
Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 500 to 1000 per cent.; but  
these kind of securities more than any other should be purchased only upon the most  
reliable information, because there are shares upon the market of schemes called mines  
quoted at fictitious prices, intrinsically worthless.

J. R. FIKS devotes special attention to mines, therefore can afford every infor-  
mation to intending investors. Purchases and sales effected upon the best possible terms.

The following mines are well worth purchasing at present market rates:—

**DIVIDEND MINES.**  
Botallack. Hingston Down. South Tolgus. Tinroft.  
Calstock Consols. Levant. South Frances.  
Carn Brea. North Roakear. Vale of Towy.  
Craddock Moor. West Basset. West Basset.  
Ding Dong. Par Consols. West Damell.  
Grambler and St. Aubyn. Providence. West Seton.  
Great South Tolgus. Sorridge Consols. Wheal Buller.  
Herodfoot. South Caradon. Wheal Kitty (Leland).

**PROGRESSIVE MINES.**  
Great Badden. West Frances.  
Drake Walls. Great Alfred. Wheal Edward.  
Ciljash and Wentworth. Lady Bertha. Wheal Glynn.  
Copper Hill. North Levant. Wheal Grenville.  
Duke of Cornwall. Pedn-an-drea. Wheal Harriett.  
East Basset. Penstruthal. Wheal Ludcott.  
East Tolgus. Sitchey Buller. Wheal Margery.  
East Trefusis. Wheal Unity. Wheal Trelawny.  
Great Hewan. South Carn Brea. Wheal Trefusis.  
Great Hewan. Toivadden. Wheal Tehidy.

A daily price list forwarded on application to J. R. FIKS, 3, Finner's-court, Old  
Broad-street, London.

**WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, MINING AGENT,**  
(For many years with Mr. T. P. Thomas),  
57, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

**MR. WILLIAM MOORE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
11, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET.  
N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

**MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL**  
MINING SHAREDEALER.  
11, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

**MR. R. H. M. JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,**  
2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, OFFERS HIS SERVICES  
TO CAPITALISTS AND SHAREHOLDERS who are desirous of PURCHASING or  
SELLING STOCK; and, from his great experience in this class of investment, he  
flatters himself he is enabled to give such advice as can be obtained.

MR. R. H. M. JACKMAN has business in most of the mines named on the last page  
of this Journal, and will have pleasure in forwarding every information respecting  
them free of charge.

**MR. R. LINTHORNE, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING**  
AGENT, 3, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.  
BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN ALL ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINES, and other  
SECURITIES, on the usual terms of commission. Information afforded in respect  
to Dividend-paying and Progressive Mines.

**JAMES H. COOK, MINE SHAREBROKER, GENERAL**  
COMMISSION AGENT, AND ACCOUNTANT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.  
J. H. COOK embraces the present opportunity of thanking his friends and the public  
generally for the amount of confidence and support he has received from them during the  
past year, and hopes by continued energy, promptness, and strict attention to all  
business entrusted to his care, to merit a continuance of the same.

Mines inspected and reported on, and every information furnished.

**MR. FRANCIS R. BILL, CONTRACTORS' AND GENERAL**  
ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.  
32, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E.C.

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of all kinds performed under contract, whereby a considerable saving on the usual  
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LIERIES, &c., on moderate terms; and begs to assure those who may favour him  
with their commands that all business entrusted to his charge shall receive prompt  
attention, and be executed with the utmost fidelity and care. References and tes-  
timonials of the highest character.

MR. H. HUXHAM has room for TWO ADDITIONAL ARTICLED PUPILS, who  
would have an excellent opportunity of attaining a thorough knowledge of practical  
and theoretical mining engineering.—Cwm Rhonda, Pont-y-pridd.

**MR. WILLIAM BIRDSEY, of No. 4, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY,**  
CORNHILL, having had 30 years' experience as a MINING BROKER, and  
with the greatest confidence recommend from ten to fifteen mines (both dividend and  
progressive), which he considers during the PRESENT YEAR will well repay the out-  
lay. The depression which has existed during the last eight months is now happily  
over, and any purchases to be made, the sooner done the better for profitable results.  
Mr. Birdsey will be happy to give every information, on application being made to the  
above address.

MR. BIRDSEY is a BUYER of Pendean shares, in any number, at full market prices;  
and he begs to caution Pendean shareholders to be very careful before they part with  
their interest,—but if they feel disposed to sell their shares, they will get the full  
market price.

**M I N I N G S H A R E S F O R S A L E.**  
5 Alf. Con., £12 1/2. 50 St. Day Unit., 23s. 3d. 5 North Frances, £10 1/2.  
1 Botallack, £200. 15 Tiroft, 24s. 100 Pendean, £3 10s. 3d.  
1 Boscan, £23 1/2



process has been served, and I shall be mulcted probably to a considerable amount for this foolish proceeding.

*[Faint handwritten notes and markings are visible at the bottom of the page.]*



Mr. POLLARD considered the proposition by the Chairman the fairest that could be submitted, and he hoped would be unanimously carried, as many would not be



**MINING REMINISCENCES—No. V.**

The TRURO MINING DISTRICT may be said to be of recent introduction, the old mining maxim being that no mines existed east of Truro Bridge. The folly of this expression is applicable to many localities, where the same stupid cry is raised. As a matter of course, all places are out of the mining district until their resources are developed. At the time of this senseless observation's introduction and familiar use the mining parishes were *Penwith*, *Greenpan*, *Bedrueth*, *Hlogan*, *Canborne*, *Wendron*, *Cornwall*, *Breage*, *St. Just*, and *St. Agnes*; in these were situated the largest and richest mines then known. The Truro district, as it is now termed, was not recognised as a mining piece of ground. One mine, however (*Garras*), near Truro, was celebrated for the produce of lead; but this being an isolated case did not constitute it a mining neighbourhood. Now, however, the parishes of *Kenwyn*, *Roa*, and *St. Erme*, may be said fairly to be mining parishes, chiefly owing to the prospect of lead ore. In the last few years parish operations have been confined to mere surface examinations, shallow adits, nothing worthy the name of a mine having been wrought; although indications in some instances would warrant the belief that mineral would be discovered were adventures to be prosecuted with vigour. There are doubtless many mines yet undiscovered quite equal in value to any hitherto wrought. The principal

MINING REMINISCENCES—No. V.

**SOUTH GARBER MINE**, where large deposits of rich silver-lead ore have been discovered and worked. This is a costly and difficult mine to explore, a large amount of money being expended in timber: the lode is of great size. Reporters well of this mine's prospects, and shares are in good demand. The mine, at its introduction, quickly made returns of extremely rich ore, and shares rapidly rose to a considerable premium. As a natural consequence, cuts were secured on all hands in the immediate neighbourhood. Amongst these were the—

WEST GARRAS MINE, which was commenced by a few gentlemen subscribing a certain sum to open up a lode, said to have been discovered (as the title implies) to the west of the then rising mine. After a few weeks, owing to some misconduct in the management, the affair dropped, though without much preliminary loss to any one, or anything like discovery or proof having been effected.

WHEAL POWELL was also ushered into existence at this time under most favorable auspices, and a considerable amount expended. Large profits were expected from this certainly well situated property, but after lingering for a short time without making any discoveries of consideration, it was abandoned, certainly without sufficient exploration. Near the town, on the south, are lead lodes that have never had any attention devoted to them beyond ascertaining their existence, in the parish of Kea is the now famous—

**EAST WHEAL ALMOUTH**,—we say famous, for few, very few mines have had the distinction of entering the Dividend List after so brief an existence as this mine. Scarcely three years have elapsed since the present company purchased the sett for a few pounds. It had previously been worked by a party of poor adventurers, whose capital being exhausted, were compelled to sell. A short time sufficed to show the mine's worth, as a rich vein of silver-lead was cut in the level. The company now went vigorously to work, erected their engine, sunk their shafts, and

energetic and liberal outlay have, as we before said, placed their mine in the Division List. This mine, in addition to lead, produces blende, and a small quantity of copper ore. At the time of our visit to this mine some fine examples of the curious mixture of these minerals were to have been seen on the floors. The shares are, we believe, held principally in the town of Truro. Its name is derived from the Old Welsh *Tru-mawr*, now part of—

**WHEAL JANR.**—This is also a celebrated mine, having paid dividends without troubling the shareholders for many calls. This mine produces copper, lead and silver-gossan, is of good repute, and said to be a promising adventure. On the west of this property is the—

blends are also obtained. This is looked on as a good and kindly mine, is certainly well situated, many extensive concerns being in the immediate proximity; this, however, must be included in another district. On the southern part of this parish adits and other attempts have been made to explore for lead ore, but with partial success: none being so complete as to warrant extensive outlay, though proof of

The FALMOUTH DISTRICT comprehends the parishes of Budock, Mylor, St. Gluvias, and Mabe. Mining has been practised here in former times, but with little success; the works, with two or three exceptions, being very limited. At the GUNNER DOWN, or old WHEAT LEMON, in the parish of Mylor, are

40 years since vigorous proceedings were adopted, and ores obtained from five lodes but the project, from some cause or other, was abandoned, and has not been resumed. Tin and copper were the minerals wrought. It is now believed by many practical miners that this set is still worthy a further exploration. Near Flushing in this parish, and on the shore of the Falmouth Harbour, forming a prominent

WHEAT CLINTON, wrought for silver-lead ore and blende, small parts of each mineral having been procured. The company have expended considerable sums in erecting machinery and developing their mine, but hitherto without profit. At the time we visited it no signs of energetic endeavours were apparent: the

be regretted, the life as seen in the cliff being of a promising nature, and the geological development being such as to warrant sanguine hopes of success, if judiciously managed. Near Palmouth town, at the back of the road to Pendergast Castle, nodules may be easily detected on the sea beach at low water. No attempts have been made on them, except to ascertain the existence of mineral. It is said the Governor

SWANPOOL MINE, which has been extensively worked to the depth of 60 fms. When we examined the mine, working was confined to the upper levels, was, like many others, languishing under the nonpayment of calls, and oblige

portant lead ore, sparingly mixed throughout its entire composition, and very much impregnated with arsenical muffle. Large quantities of this lead stuff, such as may be obtained. Measures are being adopted to render the produce remunerative by roasting the ores on the spot, and securing, if possible, the volatile contents thereof. On the west side of the mountain is a large, coarse-grained, which, more

tersect the Swampoodle lode. At or near their junction a deposit of rich ore will probably be discovered; to this point all energies are and should be directed. The level, the furthest driven in that direction, is being pushed forward, it is to be hoped with success. The country is a beautiful killas, traversed in all directions by quartz veins and iron stains. Near this is the—

PENNANCE CONSOLS, a lead mine, which was worked some 30 years since, but little being accomplished, and the times adverse, it was neglected, the mine was resumed two years since, but bad management and dissension prevented anything like progress. We went on the barrows lately, and were gratified to find evidences of the most favourable character for mineral deposits. Through the

The FALMOUTH DISTRICT lies south-east of the Constantine and south of the Mabe and Stythians granite. The country is light grey-slate, traversed in places by elvans and huge quartz cross-conours. Good examples of the former are

seen at the Clinton and Pennance Mines; of the latter in a quarry near Penryn, Falmouth, and near Casawen, in Mylor. From the granite of Mabe and Constantine vast quantities of fine granite has for many years been, and still is being, shipped. Blocks of any required dimensions may be obtained. The monument to the officers and men who fell in the Crimea is being prepared from this stone. At Penryn,

tensive works and machinery have been erected for polishing this beautiful stone, which appears to be daily advancing in public estimation. Its enduring quality has long been tested, and are extensively known. It is, however, unfavorable to the production of metallic minerals, little or no tin or copper having been found in the southern part of this mass, though they abound at the northern. It is only in the overlying of the clay-slate that the lead lodes make their appearance.

On the whole, we should prefer adventuring in the Truro to the mouth district, though the Swanpool and Pennance may be called fair speculation. The Wheal Jane, East Palmouth, and South Garras may be classed as successful ventures, and little doubt exists there are others equally as good at no great distance.

**FOREIGN MINES.**

The Copiapo Mining Company's estimated produce for Dec. :—

| Description. | Quintals. | Per cent. | Val. per q. | Values |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|--------|
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|--------|

|                       |      |    |     |         |
|-----------------------|------|----|-----|---------|
| Yellow sulphurets.    | 1850 | 12 | 73½ | \$2062½ |
| Dark sulphurets       | 208  | 23 | 31½ | 5528    |
| Best carbonate        | 168  | 23 | 26  | 5448    |
| Second best carbonate | 968  | 16 | 13  | 18150   |
| Desmotes carbonates.  | 432  | 16 | —   | 8100    |

|       |       |      |    |       |         |
|-------|-------|------|----|-------|---------|
| Ditto | ditto | 63   | 25 | 26    | 201-9   |
| Ditto | ditto | 1020 | 12 | 3 1/2 | 1115-6  |
| Ditto | ditto | 40   | 11 | 7 1/2 | 132-2   |
| Total |       | 4548 |    |       | 87285-0 |

**CASCO MINE:** The 12, on north lode, is 30 yards distant west of 30 stopes, and the long east; the lode is 3 ft. wide, with strings of ore, but none of a saving class. The 20, driving east, on north lode, this level was driving east, but off the lode, but finding a short cross-cut in the southern wall, we have cut it in ore, and at the last shows nearly 3 ft. of yellow bronze, which I expect in my next I may advance as yet at least 4 tons of 15 per cent. ore per foot. In the 30, driving east of Hancock

on north lode, one lode is 2 ft. wide, but unproductive. The slopes in the bottom of the 30, easterly on north lode, will produce about 3 tons of 13 per cent. ore per ft. The 30, westerly on north lode, are 18 in. wide, and produce about 12 per cent., producing about 3 tons per ft. The 30, driving furthest east on north lode, is as yet unproductive, but very promising. The cross-cut driving

to the slopes in the 30, on north lode, from Price's shaft, is now 20 yards adrift and distant 4 yards from the said slopes, and will upon communication much facilitate the extraction. In the 40, driving east, on a north lode, this lode underlying is unproductive. The 40, driving east, on new north lode, is unproductive. In the bottom slopes in the 40, on north lode, are unproductive. The 50, on north lode,

ing east, is unproductive. In the 50, east of Harman's shaft, on the main south side from a string of ore rising to 40 fms. on driving, following it upwards, has now come a tear nearly 3 ft wide, of 20 per cent., and which I have hopes may lead to a large bunch of best-class dark sulphurets. The 60, driving east of Harman's shaft, on main south lode, is unproductive. The 80, driving west of Harman's shaft, on main south lode, is unproductive. The bottom string in old workings on foot

The tributaries work chiefly on south lode in old workings, and yield about 16 per cent. ore, and 200 gals. of 20 per cent. ore monthly, which includes a quantity of best desmotes. Desmotes will yield for many months to come up to 200 quintals monthly of from 12 to 13 per cent. ore, carbonates and blue sulphur.

mixed, as they have only been partially picked over; I hope that by recommending them on the lowest part or western side in the ravine, to operate regularly with gangs of operatives instead of separate parties, which will be a saving of property.—General Observations: The mine in general is looking better than it was at the end of the last half-month, and I have commenced emptying the old workings in the

**DULCINEA MINE.**—South Clifton: The lode is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. wide, looking much the same as when last reported, it will produce  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton of 22 or 23 per cent. ore per hr.

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**IRON SHIPBUILDING.**—Hitherto one of the primary causes which has retarded the progress of this important branch of industry has been the defective quality of some of the plates of iron which have been employed in the construction of these vessels, the difficulty having been to produce uniformity all through the plates. Great complaints have likewise been made of the architecture of these ships, the framework not being strong enough to support the plates. By Mr. John Clarke's patent, however, the plates of iron are made of a superior quality, and it is thought there will be no question but that the construction of such vessels as will put us in communication with the Antipodes in a month will be of the greatest utility; such monsters of the deep, in a few days, will be able to embark the men and *materiel* of a complete army, and carry them to their destination in a comparatively brief period. Had ships built on such a plan been available for use when the first intelligence of the Indian mutiny came to hand, how much disaster that has now taken place would have been averted. It is to be regretted that the present iron boats, Lloyd's insuring, and the Board of Trade, and the artificers, are too lax. We have no doubt that the too great interference of Government with private speculation and individual energy. The subject of iron shipbuilding is one of national importance, and the money would not be ill-spent which, by the issuing of a commission, would elicit from business men, both in naval construction and the manufacture of metal, the desideratum to be arrived at, and the necessity of a further improvement. The introduction of ships built of the homogeneous metal, or cast steel, and their practical application, is looked forward to with great interest. The one constructed by Mr. John Laird for the Zambesi expedition is 70 ft. long by 6 ft. broad and 3 ft. deep, composed of homogeneous metal. With half the thickness of ordinary iron, there are said to be double the strength of a vessel constructed in the ordinary way; the boiler, which is made of steel plates, will bear four times the amount of pressure required. It has been a matter of surprise that, while so many trivial subjects are often under discussion at St. Stephen's, some independent Member has not brought this important national matter before Parliament. Mr. John Clarke has said, and with Viscount Palmerston's sanction, that he will not be deterred from his lordship's energy, some enquiry with regard to a practical result will be entered into, in order fully to test the merits of that gentleman's invention,—so that this important question may be solved in a way worthy the honour of England in her maritime supremacy.



## Mining Correspondence.

## BRITISH MINES.

**ABBEY CONSOLS.**—J. Trewin, Feb. 16: The shaftmen have completed cutting the pit referred to in my last report, and we have put them to take down a piece of lead which is standing at the south side of the shaft. The lead in the 10 ft. level east is worth 8 cwt. of lead per fathom; the 10 fathom level west is for the time suspended, and the men put to rise in the back of the same level, to prove the lead. The stones in the back of the shaft level west are not so good as stated in my last report, yielding at present on an average from 9 to 10 cwt. of lead per fathom. We have taken the men from the rise, and put them to stop the back of the shaft, east of the said rise; the lead at this point is worth 6 cwt. of lead per fathom, and has an appearance of improvement. The lead in the western end of the eastern shaft is worth 10 cwt. of lead per fathom; in the eastern end it is not quite so good. No. 1 stopes are producing about 9 cwt. of lead per fathom. No. 3 stopes are worth 5 cwt. of lead per fathom; I expect these stopes will improve as we get further up above the back of the level. The stopes east of the eastern shaft continue stationary, producing 5 cwt. of lead per fathom. The shaft end, east of the eastern shaft, is for a time suspended. The severity of the weather during the past week has impeded our surface operations. Capt. J. Skimming has been here to-day, and we have made such alterations for working the mine for the next two months as we think necessary.

**ALFRED CONSOLS.**—M. White, T. Trelease, T. Hoeking, Feb. 17: We are cross-cutting north and south of Field's engine-shaft at the 160, no lead yet discovered at this point. The north branch in the 140, east of Hookan, is worth 5 ft. per fathom; we have not yet intersected the main lead at this level. The north lead in the 140, west of cross-cut, is just as reported last. This lead in the 130 ft. level is worth 10 ft. per fathom. This lead in the 30 ft. level is at present unproductive. The main lead in the 120 ft. level, east of Davey's engine-shaft, is worth 25 ft. per fathom, having an improving appearance. This lead in the 110, east of this shaft, is worth 30 ft. per fathom. The north lead at this level, east of this shaft, is worth 16 ft. per fathom. This lead in the mine sinking below the 100, east of said shaft, is worth 10 ft. per fathom. All the other parts of the mine are just as for some time past. Our sampling on the 23d last, will not be the month's ore by about 40 tons, in consequence of two breakages to the steam-whim.

**ANGARACK CONSOLS.**—J. Barratt, Feb. 17: During the past week, operations in the various branches have been carried on with all possible dispatch. Cox's engine-shaftmen have cut through the vein mentioned in my last report, and I find it is a small vein on an even course. We are now sinking in an even course, a change which I think must be noted, as our lead will probably make ore in and near the new stratum. Eaton's lead in the end being driven east is 12 ft. wide, composed of blende, quartz, and muddle, with spots of yellow copper ore, ground hard for driving. Eaton's lead in the end being driven east is 2 ft. wide, producing a little lead, and has a very promising appearance. The masons (reduced to two) are engaged building up front of boiler, roofing boiler-house, shipping flues, &c. The engineers are drawing to a close; a few more steam-pipe joints to make, and fix the small gear, and this branch of work will be closed.

**ASHBURTON UNITED.**—W. Hoeking, Feb. 16: Mr. Ennor has been here during the last few days, and is now gone to Cornwall to endeavour to purchase a steam-engine. We have issued notices inviting tenders for the erection of an engine-house and stock, with boiler-house, and other buildings, at per perch, to be forwarded to the mine on or before Feb. 27. Our pitches are running well. We are now busily engaged in sampling the tributaries ore for January month, and progressing satisfactorily with all other operations.

**BALLYMONEE.**—W. Barkis, Feb. 13: In the 15, driving east, the ground looks more favourable for opening, and producing good stones of sulphur; driven since last report 4 ft. total 6 ft. 1 ft. 6 in. In the 15, driving west, we have a good branch of sulphur; driven since last report 3 ft. 6 in. total 5 ft. 2 ft. 2 in. Nothing new in the cross-cut north at the same level; driven since last report 2 ft. total 23 ft. 5 ft. The mine sinking below the last without any particular change, still producing good stones of sulphur; sunk since last report 3 ft. total 13 ft. 0 ft. 6 in.

**BAMFYLDE.**—C. Hand, Feb. 12: The ends west in the 40, on the Pottimore and south leads, have somewhat improved; the other parts as last reported: 18 tons of best ore are now being sampled, with about 10 tons of blende, and will be immediately shipped to Swansea, when the want of sawing will be waiting for a further improvement. Middle Adit End: At this point we do not see that anything can be added to our letter of Tuesday, being so near the cross-course; the lead is in a disordered state. We are of opinion that as soon as we have extended this end a little distance from the influence of it, we shall have a well-defined and productive lead. We must, however, say that our prospects never looked so good as at this time, with every chance of further improvement. Engine-house, &c.: The boiler was brought to the mine yesterday, and every effort will be made to get on with the erection of the engine. The house would ere this have been covered in, and no doubt the engineers at work, but for the want of sawing; I think it will be waiting for more than a week; we have, however, got a pair to-day, and the different work will soon be got on with. This being done, and stamps attached to the engine, we shall soon be able to make returns from the tinstuff almost equal to our present cost.

**BEDFORD CONSOLS.**—J. Hodge, J. Mitchell, Feb. 17: Adit End: In this end we are happy to inform you that we have a great improvement both in the ground and lead; the lead is almost 1 foot wide, saving work for tin; but as we only met with it last night, we are unable to speak of its value correctly, yet we may say it will more than pay for driving; in our next we will endeavour to state its value; the ground is good for driving, at 5 ft. 10 ft. per fathom, and the men are getting good wages. South Adit End: We have taken down the lead, and find it not so large, being now about 1 ft. wide; we have not had time for an assay to be made, but it is, we think, worth quite equal to that stated in our last, according to the size, when the present value would be not less than 15 ft. per fathom, and every indication of a further improvement. Middle Adit End: At this point we do not see that anything can be added to our letter of Tuesday, being so near the cross-course; the lead is in a disordered state. We are of opinion that as soon as we have extended this end a little distance from the influence of it, we shall have a well-defined and productive lead. We must, however, say that our prospects never looked so good as at this time, with every chance of further improvement. Engine-house, &c.: The boiler was brought to the mine yesterday, and every effort will be made to get on with the erection of the engine. The house would ere this have been covered in, and no doubt the engineers at work, but for the want of sawing; I think it will be waiting for more than a week; we have, however, got a pair to-day, and the different work will soon be got on with. This being done, and stamps attached to the engine, we shall soon be able to make returns from the tinstuff almost equal to our present cost.

**BEDFORD UNITED.**—J. Phillips, Feb. 16: We are driving by the side of the lead in the 145 west. The lead in the 130 east is 2 ft. wide, producing good saving work. Paul's stopes in the bottom of the 115 east will yield 3 ft. tons of ore per fathom. Huggins's stopes in the bottom of the same level will turn out 5 tons of ore per fathom. The lead in the 115 ft. level end west is 3 ft. wide, and still worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. Warr's stopes in the back of this level are worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. The lead in the 105 west is 2 ft. wide, and will yield about 3 tons of ore per fathom. We continue to open profitable tribute ground in the 35 east.

**BODCOTE.**—F. Evans, Feb. 15: The 10 west measured to-day 37 ft. 5 ft. 9 in. The lead in the 10 west, which is a little under, with good lead stuff in the bottom of the level. We have been hindered this week with a severe frost, set to-day to drive 4 ft., or the month, by six men, at 6 ft. per fathom. Evans's shaft measured 9 ft. 3 ft. 6 in., lead much the same as last reported, producing a little lead and copper, and highly promising; set to sink for the month by nine men, at 15 ft. per fathom. If the 10 continues to be hard, the price is to be 6 ft. 10 ft., but I think it will not be the case.

**BOG MINE.**—E. Rogers, Feb. 13: On examining No. 1 pitch to-day I find it is improving, and am glad to say it is now worth for lead and blende 30 ft. per fathom. I am certain there is a large quantity of ore already discovered, and daily improving. I have set No. 2 pitch at 5 ft. per fathom for lead, and 20 ft. per fathom for blende, and consider the men have a wage place to commence with. Feb. 17: In No. 1 pitch the lead is worth for lead and blende 30 ft. per fathom. In No. 2 pitch, in the back of the Boat level, about 5 ft. per fathom. This is all that is doing underground at the present time. We had some of the directors underground yesterday, who were highly pleased with the appearance of the lead in the pitches, as well as the work drawn to the surface, and acknowledged it to be the best they had seen for a long time.

**BOILING WELL.**—J. Delbridge, Feb. 13: We purpose sinking the engine-shaft below the 50, by six men, at 9 ft. per fathom; also drive the 60 under the shaft on the course of the lead, and when extended 3 ft. fathoms we shall rise towards the shaft, and communicate with all speed. The ground in the 50 cross-cut, north of King's, is favourable for driving. In the 50, east of King's, the lead is 1 ft. wide, yielding lead, blende, and copper ore; the lead in this level is much improved, yielding good tribute ground. In the 40, west of No. 3 cross-cut, west of Austin's, the lead is 1 ft. wide—good tribute ground. In the 40, west of No. 3 cross-cut, west of Austin's, the lead is 3 ft. wide, composed of blende and lead, with good lead for tribute. In the 40, east of ditto, the lead is 3 ft. wide, producing blende, copper, and lead ores—tribute ground. In the 40, east of Austin's cross-cut, the lead is 2 ft. wide—tribute ground. In the 40, east of Austin's, we are driving north to end the north part of the lead; we expect to meet the lead in 2 fathoms driving. In the 30, east of Austin's, the lead is 1 foot wide; the lead is improving, and now within 10 fathoms of Sydney's shaft. In the 30, east of Sydney's, the lead is 20 in. wide—tribute ground. In the 20, west of ditto, the lead is 1 foot wide, with stones of copper ore; this is on the south part; we have suspended this end, as we are too far south to hole to the 30, towards Sydney's. Our lead tribute is without change to notice. Our copper department is much as usual.

**BRONFLOYD.**—M. Barbary, Feb. 15: We have communicated the 17 ft. level east of No. 2 shaft, with the rise in the back of the deep adit, and which has effectively ventilated that part of the mine, and left a large quantity of ore ground available to stopes away at several points. The rise men are now clearing the stuff away which accumulated under their feet during the progress of the rise, after which they will extend the deep adit west of No. 2 shaft, on the course of the south lead, and, judging from its present appearance, it is likely to be out after stopping ground. We have commenced driving the 17, west of cross-cut, on the main part of the south lead, by four men, at 4 ft. 10 ft. per fathom, and for the breadth of the level the lead will yield about 1/2 ton of ore per fathom.

**BRYNAILL.**—J. Bosch, Feb. 15: I have nothing particular to report this week. The lead in the 10 ft. level east is much the same as it has been for the past two or three weeks—still producing small cubes of lead ore, and the lead in the mine sinking under the 10, on the south part of the lead, maintains its former character, from which we are saving very good ore.

**BWLCH CONSOLS.**—R. Northey, Feb. 15: The old mine is looking quite as well as ever, and we took up some good specimens of lead from the 40 to-day. I have 50 tons in the storehouse ready for sampling. I will write to you more fully in my next. P.S.—Since writing the above I have heard that you have sampled 40 tons.

**CALSTOCK CONSOLS.**—W. B. Colman: In the 12 east the lead in the end is at present small, yielding stones of ore; the stopes in this level are looking well, and will yield 5 tons of ore to the ft. In the adit end east there is a good ore lead, which will yield 1 1/2 ton of ore to the ft.; from the appearance of the lead in this end we are looking forward to a still greater improvement. In the engine-shaft the ground continues favourable for sinking; the water in the shaft has very much increased in consequence of having intersected the cross-course. In the mine sinking on the eastern lead the lead is about 1 foot wide, and ore. We intend sampling the end of this month 120 tons of ore, of good quality.

**CALSTOCK UNITED.**—Capt. Wm. Cooke, Feb. 15: The tribute pitches were all out to-day, and we re-set four pitches, to 15 men, at an average of 9 ft. 6 ft. in 1 ft., at a standard of 50 ft. for black tin. One pitch was not taken, but will be, no doubt, in a day or two. We are stamping day and night, and shall send off a sample of about 4 tons of black tin in a fortnight from this time. There is no alteration in the pitches to notice. The tramway from the shaft to the stamps is completed, and both circular boilers at work, and our machinery all working very satisfactorily.

**CARBONNE CONSOLS.**—W. Roberts, Feb. 16: The operations are progressing satisfactorily, but without any particular alteration to notice since last reported.

**CABADON CONSOLS.**—W. Rieb, Feb. 17: There is nothing new of any importance in the mine. We are pushing on the cross-cut south still in the kilns; I find the end to-day is letting out more water than usual.

**CARVATH UNITED.**—R. Hancock, Feb. 16: The cross-cut in the 20 north is in stuff ground for driving at present; we have set to two men, at 5 ft. per fathom. The

stopes in back of the 40 are looking well for tin; in the west end the lead is 4 feet wide, producing tin, but not rich at present. The engine-shaft is sunk 4 fms. below the 40, in good ground. I hope to be down to the 50 in about seven weeks from this time. The mine throughout is looking well, and the machinery is in good order, and working well, and when the shaft is down to the 50, and the lead opened out, we shall be in a good position to increase our return, as we sold 4 tons 5 cwt. of tin on Friday last, and I hope to raise 2 tons again this month.

**CASTELL.**—J. Lester, Feb. 15: During the past week, owing to the severity of the weather, we have been able to do but little in dressing. The men have been principally employed in cleaning out a portion of the old workings, where we find the lead left standing not looking so well. I would recommend that as soon as we can make up another sample from the sides to do so, and then to pump out the water from the shaft, and to open east and west on the course of the lead, and sink the shaft another 10 ft.; by so doing I have no doubt of opening productive ground for lead and blende, as the bottom of adit or old workings is strongly intermixed with both, and looking very promising.

**CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.**—H. Harry, Feb. 15: The lead in the deep adit end is 2 1/2 feet wide, composed of a beautiful sugar-spar, sulphur, blende, and lead ore, producing on the 20 cwt. per fathom, and every appearance of a further improvement. The lead in this end, and the ground about it, is more congenial for the production of lead ore at present than I have hitherto seen it. The south-east stopes are worth from 6 to 7 cwt. of ore per fathom. The cross branch is not so productive as when I wrote last, yielding at present about 4 cwt. of ore per fathom. The stopes north-west of No. 3 mine are become poor; I have, therefore, put the two men belonging here to drive north-west in the end of ground midway between the middle and deep adit levels, in order to prove the piece of ground between these stopes and the deep adit level. The stopes south-east of No. 3 mine are worth 5 cwt. of ore per fathom, a very kindly lead.

**CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH.**—C. Glasson, Feb. 15: In the 50, on Wentworth lead, east of Walter's engine-shaft, the lead is 4 ft. wide, kindly in appearance, and producing good stones of ore. The 80, on Wentworth lead, driving west of the shaft, the lead at present is disordered, in consequence of getting near the cross-course. There is no alteration in the 80 cross-cut south since last reported. The sumpmen are engaged in raising in the back of the 80 ft. level, on Wentworth lead, preparatory to the sinking of shaft on the course of the same. In the 70, on Wentworth lead, driving east of shaft, the lead at present is unproductive. The rise in the 60, on Wentworth lead, is at present poor. In the 50, on Julia lead, driving west of Mary Ann cross-course, the lead is 1 foot wide, and worth for copper ore 10 ft. per fathom. In the 30, on Julia lead, driving west of Mary Ann cross-course, the lead at present is small and poor. There is no alteration in the 30 cross-cut, north from Clijah lead, since last reported.

**CROSSGILL HEAD.**—G. Millican, Feb. 12: The four men have been sinking the sump in the Road vein since Feb. 3. We have a very good mine; the vein at the present time will produce about 5 blings of ore per fathom; the vein improves as we go down. There is a good prospect for raising a considerable quantity of ore during the present year.

**CWM SEBON.**—J. Boundy, Feb. 15: Since my last report the engine-shaft has been sunk 1 ft. 6 in.: total depth sunk, 11 fms. 0 ft. 6 in. The top of the sinking-lift being in the way of the tram-road in the 60, it was thought best to sink the shaft a little deeper, which has been done. Since we have finished sinking the men have been engaged in fixing lift and putting in footway. We shall commence driving west this week, when the 80, on Wentworth lead, will be 10 ft. wide, and worth for copper ore 10 ft. per fathom. In the 30, on Julia lead, driving west of Mary Ann cross-course, the lead at present is small and poor. There is no alteration in the 30 cross-cut, north from Clijah lead, since last reported.

**DALE.**—R. Nines, Feb. 15: The pipe vein in the 37 is much as usual. The 33 south, on No. 3, is looking very well, and yielding good ore. The pitches on Johnson's, in back of the 20 cross-cut, are without alteration.

**DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED MINES.**—Thomas Nell, Feb. 16: William and Mary: Since the report for the meeting the lead in the adit level is improved, and now worth 2 tons of ore per fathom.—Bastard's Level: The stopes on the north lead, west of the rise, are producing 8 tons of ore per fathom.—Midway Level: On the north lead, driving west, is 5 feet wide, and worth 10 ft. of ore per fathom.—South Lead: In the stopes in the back of this level the lead is 20 feet wide, 6 feet of which, in the north part, is producing 10 tons of ore per fathom.—Middle Level: The lead in the mine sinking in the bottom of this level is 6 feet wide, worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The north lead, driving east, is worth about 1 ton of ore per fathom.

**DEVON BULLER.**—Wm. Nell, Feb. 18: Saturday last being our pay and settling-day the following bargains were set: The cross-cut in the 56 to drive south by three men and three boys, at 4 ft. 10 ft. per fathom; the same level to drive west on the course of the lead by four men, at 4 ft. 10 ft. per fathom; the lead in this end is 1 ft. wide, composed of lookan and spar, and promising further improvement. The rise in back of the 44 for communication to the western shaft by four men, steered to hole, at 4 ft. per fathom; the 3 ft. wide, producing saving work; in the back of the same level, 20 fms. further west, a rise is set to four men, at 3 ft. per fathom; the 3 ft. wide, producing some saving work. A set in bottom of the 33, west of the western shaft, by four men, at 2 ft. 10 ft. per fathom; the 4 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The 20 end to drive west of the western shaft by one man and one boy, at 2 ft. per fathom; the 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, and promising further improvement. The pitch in back of the 33 east is re-set to two men, at 13 ft. 4 ft. in 1 ft. Also the pitch at the western shaft is set to two men, at 12 ft. 6 ft. in 1 ft., both of which are promising further improvement.

**DOLWEN.**—F. Evans, Feb. 15: The frost has been so severe on the mountain that the rods and pulleys, &c., have been frozen together, and we have been able to work but one day for the past week, so there is nothing new to report. The weather is a little better, and I hope it will continue to improve.

**EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.**—H. Skewes, Feb. 17: Painter's engine-shaft is sinking with all possible speed. The lead in the 15 ft. level east is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. The lead in the 15 ft. level west is 2 feet wide, with a small but good branch of ore. The south cross-cut is much the same as last reported. The mine sinking below the adit level is worth 16 ft. per fathom. The adit end west is 3 ft. wide, with a promising appearance. The stopes are just the same.

**EAST CARN BREA.**—Thos. Glanville, Feb. 17: The lead in the adit level, east of the engine-shaft, is 18 in. wide, gossan mixed with grey and yellow ore.

**EAST HENDER.**—N. Clymo, Feb. 15: In the cross-cut south of the west shaft we are driving with all speed by four men, at 40 ft. per fathom; we have, since commencing this cross-cut (only about seven weeks ago), intersected three leads, averaging 15 in. wide, all of very promising appearance, composed of spar and muddle, with black and yellow copper ore in the lead. We are driving this cross-cut to a known lead about 10 fms. further south; this lead is the West Grenville lead, which is proving very favourable in that mine. We have broken some fine work for tin, and have one man at tribune, who we think will do well. We are driving east of the east shaft by two men; the lead is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, muddle, and prlan. This mine lies near Roswarke United, and adjoins Hender and Trevoole, all looking very promising; it never looked better than at the present time.

**—M. Reed, Feb. 16:** The cross-cut south from the western shaft, in the adit level, is being driven by four men, at 40 ft. per fathom; the stratum of ground is congenial for mineral productions. Since my last report, we have intersected another lead, which is about 1 ft. wide, composed of peach, quartz, and good stones of copper ore. To-day we have taken down more of the lead, which has yielded excellent stones of copper ore. Altogether we have intersected three distinct leads, all of which have yielded copper ore, of good quality. The second we discovered has produced good stones of tin also. Hender lead, in this level east, is being driven at 38 ft. per fathom. There is no further alteration to notice since my last.

**EAST PROVIDENCE.**—W. Hollow, T. Uren, Feb. 16: During the past week we were obliged to suspend Pool's shaft for a few days, in consequence of some water breaking into it from a shallow adit driven by the old workers. We have now cleared the old workings, drained the water, and again resumed the shaft, which is sinking below the surface by six men, at 5 ft. per fathom; the lead is 4 feet wide, of very kindly appearance, composed of spar, lookan, and peach, worth 4 ft. per fathom for tin; this shaft is 12 fms. below surface, and we expect to communicate it with the adit in two or three weeks. The eastern shaft is driving west of the above shaft by two men, at 30 ft. per fathom; the lead is 2 feet wide, producing tinstuff of low quality, but at present not much to value; it is identical in character with the lead in Pool's shaft. Wheel Mount adit is driving south on Comfort lead by four men, at 5 ft. 3 ft. per fathom; the lead at present is in a confused state in consequence of a cross-course, which has fallen in contact with it, we expect in 1 or 2 fms. driving the lead will improve. Our smiths and carpenters' shops are completed, and we are now busily engaged removing earth and getting out the foundation for the engine-house. We shall have a parcel of tin ready for the market on Saturday, the 20th, all being well.

**EAST ROSEWARNE.**—J. James, Feb. 13: The sumpmen are engaged cutting pit, &c., and will commence sinking below the 33 in about a week. In the 33, west of engine-shaft, the lead is 18 in. wide, composed of spar, lookan, and peach, worth 4 ft. per fathom for tin. In the 33, east of engine-shaft, the lead is 9 in. wide—unproductive. The 22 cross-cut, north of King's shaft, is in a very kindly kilas, more favourable for driving. In the cross-cut in the 12, north of the north lead, we have cut a lead about 5 in. wide, containing some good stones of copper ore; we are about to open a little east and west on it, and will report more fully on it next week. In the 22 east, on the north lead, the lead is much as last reported, yielding about 1/2 ton of copper per fathom; in the 22 west, on the same lead, the lead is a little more promising, but unproductive. Hallett's shaft is down 12 fms. below the surface; the men are timbering it. In the past week we have put the men from the adit cross-cut south of Wheel Brook to sink from surface on a lead about 10 fms. south of the present end; it is opening a large and kindly lead. We have several leads of promise in St. Aubyn's land. Our tribute department is much as usual. We sold on Thursday last 41 tons 9 cwt. of copper ore, which realized 3771. 5s.

**—J. Delbridge, Feb. 15:** In the adit cross-cut south the lead met with seem to claim our attention: we intend opening on it to prove its value. As to the lead met with in the shaft, 10 fms. south of the adit end, it seems to be large and promising from its appearance; we shall drive the cross-cut to end the lead at once.

**EAST TAMAR CONSOLS.**—G. E. Tremayne, Feb. 15: The engine-shaft is about 8 fms. under the 30, the lead in this is 2 1/2 ft. wide, and will yield 10 cwt. of lead per fathom. The lead in the 30 level is 3 feet wide, and worth for lead 8 cwt. per fathom. In this level north the lead is 2 feet wide, principally horn and fluor-spar, with occasional good stones of lead. The lead in the 20 north is 2 1/2 feet wide, and producing about 5 cwt. of rich ore per fathom. At the adit level the lead in the rise is 2 feet wide, and worth for lead 10 cwt. per fathom; the stopes in the back of this level are worth 9 cwt. of lead per fathom.

**EAST WHEAL PALMOUTH.**—Wm. Burrows, Feb. 17: We have not yet cut the lead in the 30, but are expecting to daily. The 20 end north, on Chennell's lead, is worth 10 cwt. of silver-lead ore per fathom. Northey's stopes, in back of this level, are worth 3 tons of lead ore per fathom, and Deble's stopes, in the back of the same level, on the old lead, are worth 6 cwt. of lead ore per fathom.

**EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.**—John Gledsworthy, Feb. 15: The ground in the 55 is much as last reported on. Homersham's shaft is sunk 6 ft. below the 55—ground favourable for sinking: the capel part of the lead produces occasionally good stones of ore. We have commenced to sink the shaft in the bottom of the 60, where the lead will produce 7 tons per fathom, worth 15 ft. per fathom. I have taken the men from the 60 end, and put them to sink the shaft for a short time, as we were obliged to take up the tram-road, which would prevent us from tramming the stuff from the end. The stopes and pitches are much as last reported.

**GAWTON COPPER.**—J. Gull, Feb. 17: In the 30 the lead continues large, composed of muddle, prlan, peach, and a little copper ore, but not sufficient to value. In the 35 end west the lead is at present disordered, and split into two parts; the main part appears to be to the south of the end, where I shall immediately put the men to cut in order to prove it, as the north part is become small and poor. The lead in the stopes in bottom of the 24 is worth 10 ft. per fathom. The stopes in the back of

the 36 fathom level are much the same as for some time past, worth on an average 20 ft. per fathom.

**GREAT HEWAS.**—J. Webb, Feb. 17: The 96 is still being driven on towards the cross-course. The 36 west is opening out tin ground. In the 66 west we have not taken down any lead since last report. The 35 is producing good tinstuff. In the east we are cutting north, to ascertain if there is more lead standing. The 35 and 30 east are opening out good tin ground. The sinking at Charlie's shaft is a great relief to the tin ground; we are sinking this shaft to the 55 with all speed. The stoping of the tin ground, and also the tribute pitches, are producing tin just as usual. We shall sell this month's tin on Friday, about 17 tons.

**GREAT WEST BORTREIDGE.**—J. Richards, Feb. 18: Since my last report a portion of the lead in the 50, west of the cross-course, has been cut into, and proves to be very promising, containing capel, muddle, quartz, and very rich stones of copper ore. In this level also a few feet have been driven south on the cross-course (a very fine one), which have yielded about 2 cwt. of lead ore, and altogether the prospects of the mine have improved.

**GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.**—M. W. Mitchell, Wm. Bughele, Feb. 13: Copper house shaftmen have been engaged during the week in cutting ground for bearers and cistern for fixing a drawing-lift in the 180, which will be completed by Tuesday next. The ground at this shaft is still favourable for sinking, and the lead is producing good stones of copper and tin ore. The lead in the 180, west of the shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of yellow ore. The rise in the back of the 170 will be communicated with the 160 in a few days, which will be found of great benefit to the circulation of air in both levels. We have resumed sinking the winze below this level; we are carrying about 5 ft. of the lead, which is worth 25 ft. per fathom. The lead in the 160 west, on the south part, is 2 ft. wide, worth 8 ft. per fathom. This level east is producing a little copper ore. No change in any other part of this mine.

**GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.**—J. Jenkin, Feb. 16: In the 61, east of the eastern shaft, the lead is 1 foot wide, producing 18 cwt. of lead ore per fathom; the ground still very hard for driving. In the stopes east and west of No. 5 mine the lead is 20 in. wide, turning out from 1 to 1 1/2 ton per fathom. In the 51 end east the lead is 6 in. wide, yielding a little lead. In the stopes in the back of the 51, behind the end, the lead is 10 in. wide, producing about 8 cwt. per fathom. All other parts of the mine are without alteration.

**GREAT WHEAL BUSY UNITED.**—J. B. Pascoe, Feb. 13: We have dropped our lift 7 fms. below the 93, which must be very near the bottom. The crusher is being put in; Mr. Sims says it shall work on Wednesday. The mine is full of ore underground and at surface; I fear we shall not be able to dress it in time to sample—having only three weeks; we shall try hard for it, and in case we cannot dress the whole we must sell in a fortnight afterwards. We are taking care to separate the richer ore from the poorer, and hope to get 200 tons of good ore, but we shall always have a large quantity of poorer ore, and if we can dress it we shall have 800 tons. All other work is going on well.

**GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.**—R. Pryor, J. Daniel, Feb. 17: The 85 is driven 6 fms. west of the cross-cut; the lead in this end is of smaller character as when last reported. The 70 cross-cut is driven 33 ft. 3 ft. 3 ft. south of the main lead; the ground in this end is improved for driving. Carnal shaftmen are engaged in cutting down the western end of the shaft, securing the same with timber, and laying down a line of road for bringing down the skips to the 20, which will be completed in a few days, when we shall commence at once to clear this level east and west of shaft, and proceed with sinking with all possible speed. A horse-whim has been erected on the eastern shaft, a penthouse put in at the adit level, and the shaft sunk 1 ft. below; this shaft will intersect the lead at a depth of 6 fms. The lead in this level is of a favourable character, frequently meeting with branches of ore and muddle. There is no material change in the tribute department. We shall have full 12 tons of tin for sale by the 25th instant.

**GREAT WHEAL VOR.**—M. W. Martyn, Feb. 13: Trelawny's pumping and winding engines and stamps are working satisfactorily. At Crase's shaft the water has risen to the 235, and at Trelawny's, in consequence of the overflow of the water at Crase's through the 235 and the breaking of the bucket-rod of the 9 in. drop-lift, the water has risen to within 5 fms. of the 235. Boulder's shaftmen have been cutting open the shaft to make it its full size in the 248. At Boulder's shaft the rod is sent down and attached to the angle or L bar and the rod completed to the 214, which will be continued to the 235, a lift fixed in the eastern in the 218 and a drop-lift sent below to commence the drainage at that point, and, if possible, this work will be completed next week.

**HAWKMOOR.**—Capt. Jas. Richards, Feb. 15: We are forcing on the cutting pit in the 50 with nine men as fast as the nature of the work will admit; the leading lead is 2 1/2 ft. wide, producing some good stones of copper ore, and appears to be opening out wider as we extend westward. At West Hawkmoor we have cut a small branch, producing some good quality ore this last week, and the ground is a little improved for driving.

**HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS.**—Wm. Richards, Feb. 17: The lead at Morris's shaft is 6 ft. wide, and will produce 5 tons of ore per fathom. Dudge's winze is without alteration, as also the 75 and 65 east since last report.

**HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE.**—J. Key, Feb. 17: The lead in the end still holds out large, and very promising, as before reported.

**KELLY BRAY.**—S. James, Feb. 13: The lead in the 135 east is 1 1/2 ft. wide, poor at present. The lead in the rise in the back of the 85 west is 1 1/2 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. The lead in the 45 west is worth 20 ft. per fathom; in the same level, driving east, the lead is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, muddle, blende, and good stones of ore. The lead in the stopes in the back of the 35 west is 2 ft. wide, and will yield 1 1/2 ton of ore per fathom, worth 3 ft. per fathom. All our operations at the eastern mine are progressing much as they have for some time past, and the ground is of a favourable character, frequently meeting with branches of ore and muddle. Our tribunes are working with good spirits, and earning fair wages at their respective tribunes. We are dressing ore for another sampling with all possible dispatch.

**LADY BERTHA.**—James Metherell, Feb. 17: There is every appearance of the south wall of the lead being cut in the western end in the 30, from which the water is oozing very strongly. We have commenced to cross-cut the lead in the eastern end in the same level, which is 3 1/2 fms. east of the cross-cut from Moyle's shaft. In the 20 west, I am glad to inform you, the lead has unexpectantly improved; worth full 4 tons of very rich quality ore per fathom, and from all appearances the next time the lead is taken down will still further improve. Nothing new in Barn's rise. In Hooper's level we have a large stream of water from the rock to the length of 40 ft. below the bottom of the 16. The stopes in bottom of the 20 are not so good; now worth from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fathom. Our pitches throughout the mine continue to look more promising.

—Feb. 18: We last night holed Hooper's rise to the Meadow shaft, which has caused a splendid ventilation. We shall commence taking down the lead in the 20 west on Tuesday morning next.

**LEWIS.**—W. Bishop, Feb. 17: The skip-shaft is sinking by six men under the 110; lead 4 ft. wide, producing a little tin. The 80, on the south lead, is worth 10 ft. per fathom. The 110, on same lead, and about 10 fathoms in advance of the 80, is worth 35 ft. per fathom. The 25, on the canter lead, is producing good copper and tin, and in about 10 fathoms more we expect to intersect an east and west lead, which would be unaltered. We have a lead a little south of Duke's shaft, which is producing some very good tinstuff.

**LOSTWITHIEL.**—W. Tregay, Feb. 15: The adit end is being driven at 45 ft. per fathom, by six men, driving very fast; there has been a cauter lead cut in this end, composed of quartz, gossan, &c., on which the adit is now being driven, and on which it most likely will be continued until the east and west copper lead is reached at the point where these two leads intersect each other.



ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Feb. 13: Yesterday being our pay and settling day we set the following bargain:—The 20 to drive east of the engine-shed by eight men, lode  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. wide, worth  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton of copper ore to a fm.; we have 2 fms

shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, very promising, and producing stones of good ore. The 114 west produces  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton per fathom; lode 3 ft. wide. Forty fathoms east of the engine-shaft four men are working a pitch in the back of the 104, at 2c. 6d. in 14 ft. they will raise this month 8000, or 10000, worth of ore; the part, or lode, working

There were four nodes within a distance of 30 kms. Two of them the ancient have worked



on, and evidently have returned large quantities of tin above the adit, but have not done much if anything below that point; it appears that the whole of the lodes are forming a junction in going east. Our stamps are in good order, and are dressing for another sampling, which, if the weather proves favourable, I hope to sample in about a month.

**WHEAL RUSSELL.**—A. Barratt, Feb. 18: We continue to drive the 74 cross-cut south of Matthews's shaft, but have not intersected the south lode as yet; the branch of ore referred to in my last is still holding on, worth at present nearly 1/2 ton of ore per fm. In the 62 fm. level, east of Matthews's shaft, we have driven south on the cross-course since last report, but have not met with the lode. In the bank of the 27 fm. level, however, we have still good lode, worth from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fm. The pitches are looking much the same as when last reported. We intend to sample on Friday, the 26th inst., 60 tons of ore.

**WHEAL TREDY.**—D. Lankbury, Feb. 17: Last Friday being the twelfth setting, I beg to hand you the following:—The engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. 3 ft. below the 60; set to nine men, at 30/6 per fm. In the 60, driving west from the engine-shaft, on the counter, the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, worth 1 1/2 ton of ore per fathom; set to four men, at 4/6 per fathom. In the same level, driving east, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and poor; set to four men, at 5/6 per fathom. In the 60, driving south from engine-shaft, set to six men, at 3/6 per fathom. In the 50, driving east on the counter, the lode is 1 foot wide, with stones of ore; set to four men, at 5/6 per fathom. In the 60, driving north from the north lode, set to four men, at 8/6 per fathom. In the 70, driving south; set to four men, at 3/6 per fathom. In the mine sinking below the 40, east from the western shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore; set to four men, at 5/6 per fathom. The 50 we have suspended for the present; against the mine, from the 40 fm. level, is holed. The 50, west on the tin lode, is stopped for the present, and I shall set the lode which is discovered in the back on tribute if possible.

**WHEAL TRELAWNY.**—W. Jenkin, W. Bryant, Feb. 18: Smith's engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. below the 142. The lode in the 142, north of Smith's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 1 1/2 ton per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 1 1/2 ton per fm. In the 132, north of Smith's shaft, the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, and worth 1 1/2 ton per fm. In the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 1 1/2 ton per fm. Chippendale's shaft is sunk 5 fms. 1 ft. below the 130, the lode in which is 3 ft. wide, and worth 9/6 per fm. In the 120, north of Chippendale's, it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 12/6 per fm. In the 108 north it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 8/6 per fm. In the mine sinking in the bottom of this level it is 2 feet wide, and worth 12/6 per fm.—South Mine: We have intersected the lode, south of the slide, in the 142, south of Trelawny's shaft, it is 1 ft. wide, and worth 7/6 per fm.; in the same level north we are driving in kilaas by the side of the lode. In the 130 south it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 10/6 per fm. In the 107 north we are driving by the side of the lode. The lodes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sampled on Saturday last 77 tons (computed) of best quality lead ore, for sale on 20th inst.

**WHEAL TREVELYAN.**—J. D. Osborn, B. Gundry, Feb. 18: Watson's engine-shaft is sunk 4 fms. 3 ft. below the 30; ground more favourable for sinking. The cross-cut driving in the 50, towards Richards's tin lode, is more favourable for driving. There is no alteration in other parts of the mine since last report.

**WHEAL UNION.**—T. Glanville, Feb. 9: South Lode: The 20 is extended 30 fms. west of the cross-course, the lode on an average is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, intermixed with yellow copper ore; in the present and the lode is yielding 4 ton of ore per fm.; 25 fms. behind the present and a winze is down 4 fms., where the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, intermixed with copper ore, and yielding about 1 ton of the latter per fm. The 30 west is 32 fms. behind the 20, there is now about 2 fms. to drive to get under the point where the lode is first seen west of the cross-course. The 20, east of the cross-course, has been driven 20 fms. through tin ground, and is now about 20 fms. per fm. In the present and the lode is worth 20/6 per fm. In the bottom of the level, 10 fms. behind the present end, we have a pitch working at 5s. tribute, and the lode worth at least 40/6 per fm. The 30 east is still driving on the cross-course, this end is 20 fms. behind the point where the shoot of tin is first seen in the 20, and I think we may reasonably calculate on a continuation of the same run of ore ground when the 30 is brought forward. The western shaft is now down 14 fms. below the adit level, the lode in which is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, mixed throughout with copper ore.—North Lode: The 30 is extended 30 fms. west of the cross-course, in the present and the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of soft spar and yellow copper ore. There are now about 20 fms. to drive the 30 cross-cut (north of the engine-shaft) to intersect this lode, where I have not a doubt but that we shall find a course of ore.—Turnpike Lode: The 20 is extended 18 fms. east of Moyle's shaft, the lode on an average 2 1/2 ft. wide, composed of spar mixed with copper ore. It is my opinion that the lodes we are now opening on, when seen at a deeper level, will yield an immense quantity of copper and tin ores.

**WHEAL UNITY.**—J. Vivian, Feb. 15: We have taken down the lode at the flat-rod shaft, which is 2 1/2 ft. wide, composed of grey and yellow copper ore, with spar, &c., altogether of a very kindly appearance, and worth about 15/6 per fathom. The sinking of the shaft is again resumed, and now down 5 1/2 fathoms under the 40. In the 40, west from flat-rod shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, kindly, and opening tribute ground. In the same level, east of ditto, the lode is 1 1/2 foot wide, and worth from 8/6 to 10/6 per fathom. No. 1 shaft is sunk about 3 fathoms under the 30, where the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth about 10/6 per fathom for copper ore. In the 30, east of No. 2 shaft, the lode is 1 1/2 foot wide, and producing a little copper ore. We have suspended the 19 and 10, and put the men to sink No. 1 shaft, which we hope to hole to the 40 against setting-day.

**WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.**—P. Clymo, jun., W. Hancock, R. Boskilly, Feb. 18: The engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. 2 ft. under the 64. The lode in the 64 north is 4 feet wide, producing 1/2 ton of lead per fathom; in the same level south it is 3 1/2 ft. wide, producing 6 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 54 north it is 5 ft. wide, producing 6 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 1/2 ft. wide, producing 12 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 44 north it is 3 feet wide, producing 5 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, producing 8 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 33 north it is 1 1/2 foot wide, producing 3 cwt. of lead per fm. The lodes and pitches have improved since the last report. We sold, on Feb. 5, a parcel of lead ore, computed, 42 tons, to Messrs. R. Nicholl and Son, at 18s. 15s. 6d. per ton.

**WHEAL ZION.**—J. T. Phillips, Feb. 17: In the 80 west the north lode has a kindly appearance; we have two small regular leaders of good grey work. The ground continues hard for driving. The 65 cross-cut north is not yet into the lode, as we expected last week. The 50 west on this lode is at present poor. The 30 west continues kindly, with occasionally a little copper ore. In the 65 east the lode is rather disordered, mixed with branches of quartz and mauls.

**WILLOW BANK.**—J. Sanders, Feb. 15: Our operations at present being suspended to sinking the boundary shaft there is nothing new to report.

## NICKEL AND COPPER MINES OF PENNSYLVANIA, U.S.

### THE GAP NICKEL AND COPPER MINES, IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

These mines are situated near the summit of the Octorara Hills, about three miles south of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, in a very healthy, salubrious district, which has attracted considerable attention of late, from the fact of the United States Mint being supplied with nickel from them for the manufacture of the new cent.

On visiting the mines, by the politeness of Capt. Doble, the sub agent, I was shown the underground workings, and afforded considerable important information. The engine-shaft is 23 fms. deep, sunk on the lode, which is vertical from surface. There is a 10 fathom level, extended about 50 fms., at which point the lode is split into three or four parts. About 16 fms. east of shaft is a large cross-course, 23 feet wide, composed chiefly of sulphur of iron and actinolite, bearing nearly north and south. East of this are a number of fugitive veins in mica schist, containing black oxides and yellow sulphur of copper, but they approach the syenite rock they divide and disappear. We sold, on Feb. 5, a parcel of lead ore, computed, 42 tons, to Messrs. R. Nicholl and Son, at 18s. 15s. 6d. per ton.

Immediately below the 10 fm. level both the cross-course and the lode west of it changed into sulphur of nickel; and at 16 fms. deep the lode, bearing northeast and south-west, became concentrated into a mass of nickel ore 20 feet wide. It contained a considerable quantity of hornblende at that depth, so that the ore required to be crushed and washed to make it marketable. The hornblende diminishes in depth, and the ore is so improved that no more than about 20 per cent. of what is now raised requires washing. On the north part of the lode, for about 7 ft. wide, there are small veins and pockets, or bunches, of yellow sulphur of copper, which yields from 10 to 15 per cent. of pure copper. I noticed that wherever these copper ores occur there are small strings of quartz, sometimes associated with manganese, and the interstices between the beds, which are sometimes very open, contain calcareous. The indications generally would warrant the expectation of large deposits of copper in this lode at a greater depth.

There is a level extended west on this lode, at 21 fms. deep, 10 fathoms of which, with the 16 fm. level east of shaft, exposes the lode to that depth about 25 fathoms in length; it yields about 15 tons of ore per cubic fathom, equal to 60 tons of nickel ore to each superficial fathom of the lode. The rock is very hard for spending, but on account of its great width, Capt. Doble informs me that each man can produce about 20 tons of nickel ore per month on an average. This lode is explored nearly 100 fms. in length, to a depth of about 60 feet, by trial shafts, and has a similar appearance at every point. About 15 fms. north of this is another parallel lode, explored for about 150 fms. in length; like the former, it abounds with mauls and black oxide of copper on the backs. The deepest shaft sunk on it is 70 feet, where there is a course of sulphur of nickel and copper ore; it is underlain about 23° north, and is very promising for copper ore. It is probable it will produce more nickel ore near the cross-course. There are strong indications of other parallel lodes, but the company have, very prudently, concentrated their energies to the development of the main lode in question, which appears to be the champion.

I estimate the nickel ore now discovered to be at least 100,000 tons; the produce of the mine at present is about 200 tons of nickel and 10 tons of copper ore per month. There are ten miners employed, and eighteen surface hands, including mechanics. The mine is now in a condition to produce from 500 to 600 tons of nickel ore per month, and by opening one or two working shafts more, I cannot see why from twice to three times that quantity cannot be produced by the immense resources explored, together with what must be laid open by sinking deeper (for it is still improving as it goes down) gives a certainty of immense returns for a long series of years.

The concern is commanded by two steam-engines; one a 36-in. cylinder Cornish pumping engine, with one of West's perpendicular boilers, which is the most economical I have ever seen for the consumption of anthracite coal; the other is a 25-horse power high-pressure engine, and is applied to hoisting and crushing the ores; these apparatus are very complete. The ore is landed into an iron tram-way, and conveyed to the dressing floor, which, with the boxes and other conveniences, are very judiciously arranged; the ores are then broken into lumps of from 1 to 10 lbs. in weight, for the purpose of roasting; the dirty portion and the copper ores are crushed, and then washed by the jiggling process. There is a smelting company established about half a mile from the mine, who purchase the ore from the mining company, and concentrate it into what is called "nickel matt;" this is again disposed of to refiners. The ore is first roasted in large kilns, which contain from 60 to 70 tons each; this requires but little fuel, for, after being ignited, it supplies its own combustion; by adding fresh fuel occasionally, I am told it will give out large quantities of gas for thirty days. No use is made of these gases, but it occurs that they might be profitably used, either by the extraction of sulphur or the manufacture of sulphuric acid. The ores, after being roasted, are smelted in a blast furnace.

The geological formation is of the metamorphic series. Trap dykes and ridges of trap rock are prominent at the surface, with intrusions of syenite and crystalline hornblende; silvan courses are also visible, but the hornblende in the crystalline form is most prominent, and the formation, in a metallic point of view, has all the associations desirable for a great mining district, whereas the trials are exceedingly in an infant state. The works are located on the summit of the hill, from which they have a commanding view of the rich and beautiful valley of Pottsville, with its towns and villages, including Lancaster city, the capital of the county. The neighbourhood appears populous, and rapidly improving. An episcopal church, and a great number of very good substantial dwellings are to be seen in the immediate vicinity, and has quite the appearance of an English settlement.—JOSUAH BUNZ, M.E.: *Admission, Asterfield Quarry, Virginia, Jan. 6.*

With last week's Journal we gave a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains—The Southern Gold Fields of New South Wales; Photographs from Manufacturing Districts; Great Wheal Vor United Mines; Midland and Eastern Counties Railway Company; Rosedale Abbey Ironstone; Mema, of Mines and Miners; English Coal, and Human Power; White Brass; Alloy for Medals; Iron Metallurgy; Popular Geology; Manchester Geological Society; Derbyshire Coal-fields; Vulcanising India-Rubber, &c.

## The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, February 19, 1858.

| COPPER.                  |       | S. S. d. |                | BRASS.                             |        | Per lb.           |  |
|--------------------------|-------|----------|----------------|------------------------------------|--------|-------------------|--|
| Copper wire              | ..... | p. lb.   | 1 1/4-1 1/2    | Sheets                             | .....  | 13d.-13 1/2d.     |  |
| ditto tubes              | ..... | .....    | 0 13-14        | Wire                               | .....  | 12 1/2d.-13 1/2d. |  |
| Sheeting and bolts       | ..... | .....    | 0 12-13        | Tubes                              | .....  | 14 1/2d.-15       |  |
| Bottoms                  | ..... | .....    | 0 12 1/2-13    | FOREIGN STEEL.                     |        |                   |  |
| Old (Exchange)           | ..... | .....    | 0 10 1/2-11    | Swedish, in kegs (rolled)          | .....  | 17 0-18 0 0       |  |
| Best selected            | ..... | p. ton   | 120 0-0        | ..... arrive (hammered)            | .....  | 21 0-21 10 0      |  |
| Fough cake               | ..... | .....    | 120 0-0        | Ditto, in faggots                  | .....  | 23 10-24 0 0      |  |
| File                     | ..... | .....    | 120 0-0        | English, Spring                    | .....  | 18 0-23 0 0       |  |
| South American           | ..... | .....    | 118 0-120 0 0  | QUICKSILVER.                       |        |                   |  |
| IRON.                    |       |          |                | .....                              | p. lb. | 2 0-0             |  |
| Bars, Welsh, in London   | ..... | per Ton. | 7 10 0-8 0 0   | SPELTHER.                          |        |                   |  |
| Ditto, to arrive         | ..... | .....    | 7 5 0-8 0 0    | Foreign                            | .....  | 27 10-28 0 0      |  |
| Nail rods                | ..... | .....    | 8 0-0-0        | To arrive                          | .....  | 27 15 0-0         |  |
| Stafford, in London      | ..... | .....    | 8 10 0-9 0 0   | SING.                              |        |                   |  |
| Bars ditto               | ..... | .....    | 8 15 0-10 0 0  | In sheets                          | .....  | 34 0-35 0 0       |  |
| Hoops ditto              | ..... | .....    | 9 15 0-10 10 0 | TIN.                               |        |                   |  |
| Sheets, single           | ..... | .....    | 10 0-10 10 0   | English, blocks                    | .....  | 123 0-0-0         |  |
| Fig. No. 1, in Wales     | ..... | .....    | 3 15 0-4 15 0  | Ditto, Bars (in barrels)           | .....  | 129 0-0-0         |  |
| Refined metal, ditto     | ..... | .....    | 4 10 0-5 5 0   | Ditto, Refined                     | .....  | 131 0-0-0         |  |
| Bars, common, ditto      | ..... | .....    | 6 10 0-7 0 0   | Banes                              | .....  | 124 0-125 0 0     |  |
| Ditto, railway, ditto    | ..... | .....    | 6 10 0-6 15 0  | Straits                            | .....  | 122 0-123 0 0     |  |
| Ditto, Swed. in Lon.     | ..... | .....    | 14 0-14 10 0   | TIN-PLATES.                        |        |                   |  |
| In stock to arrive       | ..... | .....    | 2 10 0-3 0 0   | IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.       | .....  | 1 13 6-1 13 6     |  |
| Fig. No. 1, in Clyde     | ..... | .....    | 2 15 0-3 0 0   | IX Ditto 1st quality               | .....  | 1 19 6-2 1 6      |  |
| Ditto, in Tyne and Tees  | ..... | .....    | 2 15 0-3 0 0   | IX Ditto 2d quality                | .....  | 1 11 6-1 12 6     |  |
| Ditto, forge             | ..... | .....    | 2 15 0-3 0 0   | IX Ditto 3d quality                | .....  | 1 17 6-1 18 6     |  |
| Staffordshire Forge Fig. | ..... | .....    | 4 10 0-5 0 0   | IX Coke                            | .....  | 9 0-1 0 0         |  |
| Welsh Forge Fig          | ..... | .....    | 3 0-3 5 0      | IX Ditto                           | .....  | 1 15 0-1 15 6     |  |
| LEAD.                    |       |          |                | Canada plates, p. ton              | .....  | 13 0-15 0 0       |  |
| English Pig              | ..... | .....    | 23 10 0-0      | In London; 30s. less at the works. | .....  | .....             |  |
| Ditto sheet              | ..... | .....    | 24 10 0-25 0 0 | Yellow Metal Sheathing             | .....  | p. lb. 124        |  |
| Ditto white              | ..... | .....    | 27 0-28 0 0    | Wetterstedt's Pat. Met.            | .....  | p. cwt. 2 2 0     |  |
| Ditto patent shot        | ..... | .....    | 25 10-27 0 0   | Indian Charcoal Pigs               | .....  | .....             |  |
| Spanish, in bond         | ..... | .....    | 23 0-0-0       | In London                          | .....  | .....             |  |
| American                 | ..... | .....    | none.          | .....                              | .....  | 7 10 0            |  |

\* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—There has been less activity displayed in our market this week, although several large transactions are reported for home consumption, which will naturally tend to maintain firmness in prices, the demand being of that character deemed the most satisfactory; metals taken off the market for immediate use must necessarily infuse a healthier tone in the market. The speculations of late may probably lead to slight fluctuations in prices, but we do not think they will prove material, the facilities for holding afforded to speculators at the present time being both easy and extensive.

**COPPER.**—Orders for shipment have been limited, especially for sheet and sheathing; our market consequently has assumed a quiet appearance. Holders of foreign have been more disposed to realise, and Burra Burra has been offered at 124/6, and Lake Superior at 126/6; nevertheless, although the market seems to be slightly depressed at the present time, in consequence of a few parcels being rather pressed upon buyers, it is likely to prove but temporary, as smelters have a considerable quantity of work yet to execute for home supplies; in one contract during the week it is reported the Government contracted for 200 tons cake.

**IRON.**—Previous quotations continue to be upheld; orders, however, have not been numerous, but the Welsh ironmasters generally have sufficient orders on their books for rails to keep them employed some little time longer, and are, therefore, under no necessity to make any immediate alteration in prices. English merchant bars are in diminished demand; Staffordshire descriptions are also in less request, and the production is now chiefly for home requirements. The lull that exists seems to have led some of the makers to make heavy consignments to India, but, judging from the number of orders that have been sent over here, the market out there are scarcely prepared just yet for any large quantity. Scotch pigs have somewhat improved, the price has gradually stiffened, and mixed numbers are now quoted 57s. 6d. to 57s. 9d., cash, g.m.b. f.o.b. in Glasgow.

**LEAD.**—This metal is still in moderate request, and sellers are looking for higher rates. In the North some transactions have recently taken place, which has given a slight impetus to this market.

**SPELTHER.**—There has been a reaction in prices, and sellers would now accept 27 1/2 10s. for delivery on the spot; 28/6 for small lots.

**TIN.**—English is yet very scarce, and only comes forward in dribbles; a few second-hand parcels, however, are on the market, which might be obtained at a reduction in fixed rates. The advices from Holland at the commencement of the week showed a downward tendency in the quotation for Banca, business having been effected at 72 1/2 s., since which a few holders here became alarmed, and would readily accept 70 s., but today's accounts are a little better, sellers quoting 71 s. to 72 s., and about 124/6 to 125/6 in warehouse in London. Considering the vast amount of speculation in this metal, it is not at all surprising that weakness should be exhibited in some quarters, but the market, we think, will quickly recover from any tendency of that kind, and place itself beyond the current rates of the day. Straits has been but partly affected; quotations nominally, 122/6 to 123/6.

**TIN-PLATES.**—A fair enquiry at ruling rates.

**STEEL.**—Some faggots are now in the market for sale.

**QUICKSILVER.**—The demand extremely quiet; probably a large parcel might be secured under 2s. per lb.

**GLASGOW, FEB. 18.**—We have to report an increased activity in our market. A large business has been done at prices ranging from 55s. 3d. to 57s. 9d., cash; 57s. to 59s., three months open. The open buying was mostly for English speculations. The close to-day was rather flatter, sellers at 57s. 6d., cash; or 58s. 6d., three months open. No. 1 Gartsherrie, 61s. 6d.; No. 1, g.m.b., 57s. 3d.

**LIVERPOOL, FEB. 18.**—There is but little alteration in the tone of our metal market since the date of our last report. The demand for Welsh iron continues to be fair, whilst for Staffordshire qualities the orders are decidedly more plentiful, more especially for nail rods and sheets; for bars the enquiry is not so good. The accounts from the United States are improving, the orders arriving by each steamer being gradually on the increase. Generally speaking, the makers are not actually wanting orders, and the prospects of the trade are satisfactory and encouraging. There has been a large business transacted in Scotch pig-iron during the week, resulting in an advance in prices. A considerable portion of the transactions have been on open time—the present cheapness of money and the comparatively low prices ruling inducing speculation for a rise. The shipments are 7382 tons, against 10,163 tons for the corresponding week of last year. The demand for English tin continues to be extremely limited, and a reduction in price is not improvable, seeing that foreign is lower. For tin-plates orders are not numerous, but still prices are steady. Copper is quiet—a moderate business is reported. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 71/6 to 71/10s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 128/6 per ton; common bar, 129/6; refined block, 131/6.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 33s. 6d. to 34s. per box; coke, IC, 28s. 6d. to 29s.—Lead: English sheet, 24/6 per ton; English pig, 23/6.—Copper: Cake and tile, 126/6 per ton; best selected, 129/6 per ton; sheathing and bolt, 1s. 2d. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 1s. per lb.—Steel: Blistered, 30/6 to 40/6 per ton; spring, 18/6 to 24/6; cast and shear, 50/6 to 60/6 per ton.

**PARIS, FEB. 18.**—The improvement observable in the English and Belgian markets has given confidence and firmness to prices here generally, and in some articles has induced a rise. Moselle irons have advanced 16s. a ton, and are delivered free in Paris at 121. 16s. 8d. Champagne rails have also improved, and are delivered free in the St. Dizier station at 134. 4s. 2d., and in Paris at 131. 12s. 6d. Contracts, however, are refused at these figures, in expectation of a further rise. Forge pigs are stationary, with moderate orders, or rather enquiries as to prices, which have not yet got so far as orders for the delivery of goods. The quotations lie between 61. 4s. 2d. and 61. 6s. 3d. Nail rods are well sought after at 141. 16s. 8d., No. 21; 151. 4s. 2d., No. 20. From Belgium the news is very satisfactory; prices are now well sustained and orders are

more numerous. Refinery pigs stand at 31. 16s. 8d.; grey iron, 47. 8s. 4d., with a further rise imminent; rolls are in request at 81. No. 1; 81. 16s. No. 2; and 91. 12s. 6d., No. 3. Large buyers may find goods at these prices, but the small ones will have to pay something more. Hammered irons go off briskly at 137. 4s. 2d., and axes at 141. 8s. 4d. The most satisfactory results of this improvement are that furnaces will be re-lighted, and employment afforded to a numerous class of the population. The coal trade is dull, a natural consequence of the warm weather we have had hitherto—I say hitherto, for to-day we have a sharp cutting wind and frost, which makes one feel that Murphy might predict a cold winter for us yet. Iron ores are brisk, and prices firm. French mining shares are dull, which can scarcely be surprising, for all sorts of investments are heavy; even the Three per Cents. are immovable at 70 francs 50 cents; Vieille Montagne shares are quoted at 357 fr. 50 cents; Lyons and Loire, 400 fr. In the others, and there are not many of them, there have been no dealings. The quotations are the same as previously given, and in many cases purely nominal.

**NEW YORK, JAN. 27.**—The demand for most kinds of iron is still quite limited, and the market lacks buoyancy. Scotch pig sells slowly at \$25 to \$26, six months, and \$23-50 to \$24 cash. Common and refined English bars remain dull and nominal. English sheet steady and in moderate request; sales of some 400 bundles, including parcels from store, at prices varying from 3 1/2 c. to 4 1/2 c. for singles, doubles, and triples, six months. Welsh Rails have sold to the extent of 400 tons, at \$30, six months. American rails have sold to the extent of 3000 tons during the week, at a price not made public.

The greatest activity prevails throughout the MINING SHARE MARKET, and since our last a great advance has taken place in several mines, chiefly progressive and speculative; and, from the demand and limited supply of shares, the prospects of a further rise are apparent. Plentiful as money is, it is generally supposed that large sums are hoarded up ready to be launched, as the *Times* says, when the fashionable speculation should appear; and Englishmen, like a flock of sheep, blindly follow the leader. Thus far the lead in English mines has been favourable, and we hope may long continue so. This extension of mining business has naturally called forth greater attention to mining intelligence; and particulars of mines that can be relied upon are eagerly looked for and acted upon: we feel, therefore, ever anxious as we have been to collate the best information for this article, that it is necessary for us to be doubly watchful and cautious; at the same time, that we shall add more copious remarks to the different mines dealt in from day to day, upon which the uninitiated may form some opinion of their own to guide them in their speculations.

Among the favourite speculations of the week, the largest business has been doing in East Russell, and shares have advanced from 4 to 4 1/2, 6. In our last we stated that in one place, in the bottom of the 66, the lode was worth 100/6 per fm.; and, as it will take four months to get the 88 under this, it has been determined to sink a winze upon the rich part of the lode; and if the winze continue down worth 100/6 per fm. (at present it is worth more) the shares will, doubtless, soon reach 10/6 each. Hington Down have also been in demand at an advance from 5 1/2 to 6 1/2, 7. A very great improvement has taken place in the bottom of the shaft, and it is hoped the ground will become easier for working. Another mine in the Tavistock district, North Robert, has taken a start, and shares are in demand at 3 1/2 to 4; in our last we stated the ores in reserve were 350 tons; this was a clerical error, the amount should have been 1350 tons. Great Alfred receded from 5 1/2 to 5 1/2; and, notwithstanding the attempts made to bring down the price, have been in fair request, in expectation of something good in the 180. Alfred Consols improved to 12 1/2, 13, and more enquired for. Basset shares have advanced to 250; South Frances, 250, 255; Gumbler and St. Aubyn, 110, 115. West Grenville, owing to an improvement, advanced to 6s. 7s., leaving off at 6s. 6s.; Lady Bertha, 22s. 6d. Vale of Towry, 28s. 30s.: the improvements at this mine are reported as very considerable, and a good dividend expected at the next meeting. Redmoor shares have been largely dealt in at 7s. 6d. to 10s.: the operations of the present company have been chiefly confined so far to erecting a steam-whim drawing-engine, which has been got to work since our last, and laying tramways in the different levels, in order to work the copper lodes, which are five in number, standing comparatively untouched, the levels having been opened out at enormous cost in a former working, when the lead lode yielded about 150,000/6, and the copper lodes were neglected; one of these is now yielding large returns in Kelly Bray, the ore dipping into Redmoor, and all the copper lodes are dry 120 fms. deep, without pumping-engines and their attending costs, thus rendering the mine not only a good speculation, but an inexpensive one, compared with mines generally, whilst many speculations, where all the cost of making mines has to be incurred, are selling at treble the price. During the preliminary works we have referred to, lead from the 20 has been raised and sold for 222/6 10s. Sortridge Consols, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2; a novel proceeding has taken place here—at the general meeting a dividend of 1s. 6d. per share was declared, and at a special meeting, called for the purpose this week, the resolution declaring the dividend was rescinded; if the dividend was improperly declared it is much to be regretted, for the rescinding it will not tend to strengthen confidence in the mine. North Basset, 16 1/2 to 17, with a disposition to buy, for it is considered the mine may improve in depth, and any discovery would cause a great rise in shares. Wheal Kitty (Leland) shares are in request at 13 1/2 to 14 1/2. South Basset shares have been in considerable demand at 9 1/2 to 10 1/2; when at 4/6 each we called attention to the cheapness of this speculation. Wheal Margery shares advanced from 8 to 9 1/2, 10; the mine is said to have greatly improved, but we have not seen any official report. East Basset, 104 to 108, and in request: the lode in the 60 is reported as worth 10 tons per fm.; since these shares were 20/6 each we have constantly kept referring to the important lode in it, and although by many we have been considered over sanguine, yet the result has fully justified all we have ever said; and, now, the next point to look at is cutting this rich copper lode in the 80, and there are 12 fms. to drive to it; if cut as rich as the lode is now in the 60, there will be 20 fms. of backs, and the mine at once assumes the position of a dividend mine. Wheal Mary Ann shares have been largely dealt in at 46 to 47 1/2, 48. Trelawny shares have been flat at 21 to 23, but are now more enquired for: the South Mine is not looking so well, but the levels in the North Mine, which is the largest and most important, are opening out rich ore ground; and as the levels approach and communicate with Trehan, now in Trelawny sett, good discoveries are looked for; and this communication, by doing away with working one engine, will reduce the cost: previous to next meeting we understand a parcel of seconds ore, value 500/6, will be sold, the cost of which has been chiefly paid. Wheal Grenville,



Improvement is reported here. West Power, 9 to 10; this mine is much improved lately. Penhalgoda, 150, and the mine turning out well; East Tolgu, 60 to 65; South Tolgu, 150 to 160; North Rooker, 27 to 30. North Frances, 10 to 11; these shares continue flat, notwithstanding the favourable position of the mine. East Providence, 20s; Tolvalden, 7 1/2; Ding Dong, 18 to 19; Wheel Arthur, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; Pen and Andrea, 2 1/2 to 3; Tincroft, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; at the meeting a dividend of 10s. per share was declared. North Trelawny, 1 1/2 to 2; the mine is improving, and shares difficult to obtain. Treweatha, 28s. to 29s., and a good demand for them. Venton, 1 1/2 to 2; at this mine the Treweatha lode has been put 10 in. wide, of a promising character, but not enough seen of it to judge its value at present. Castell, 1 1/2 to 2; the annual meeting passed off very satisfactorily, and there seems to be a prospect of a good lead mine in depth, whilst the returns of blende are expected to go far towards paying the cost. Botallack, 200 to 202 1/2; Bryntail, 3 1/2; Pendean, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; Carn Brea, 50 to 55; Hender, 2 1/2 to 3; St. Austell Consols, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Clifham and Wentworth, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4.

Our attention has been called to circumstances connected with a transaction in shares in the Arundell Mining Company, involving points of the greatest importance to the mining world and to the dealers in shares; but the whole case is in the hands of counsel, and may come prominently before the public, we think it would be premature to enter into details at present. We shall not, however, lose sight of the case, or of the actors in it.

The sale of copper ores at Truro, on Thursday, consisted of the ores of seven Consols and other eastern mines. At the last monthly sale by these mines, in January, the standard had just commenced its upward movement, but since then the further advance has been very considerable, as the following comparison will show:—

|              | Tons. | Standard. | Produce. | Price per Ton. |
|--------------|-------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| Jan. 21..... | 4018  | £130 15   | 6%       | £5 11 6        |
| Feb. 18..... | 4742  | 148 16    | 5%       | 5 18 0         |

After taking into account the difference of produce at the above sales, it appears that the standard has advanced since Jan. 21 about 14 1/2, which has made a difference to the miner of 16s. 4d. per ton of ore. Devon Consols sold on Thursday 1986 tons, which produced to the adventurers £211. 15s. more than the same ores would have realised a month ago. The policy pursued by the Devon Consols directors, in withholding a portion of their ores during the low standard, was evidently a wise one, and which the shareholders will now reap the advantage. At the sale on Saturday the price of copper ore was 101 1/2. 12s., whilst in the preceding week it was 103 1/2. 7s. This, however, is not a decline of the standard, but a slight advance, as there is usually more difference than this between the sales of the eastern ores and those of the western mines.

The following are the Government Returns of the exports of articles identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for the 12 months ending Dec. 31, and also as compared with the corresponding 12 months of 1856; extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade:—

| DECLARED VALUE FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31. | 1856.       | 1857.       | Increase.  |
|--|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Coal and culm.....                                       | £2,826,382  | £3,200,551  | £373,969   |
| Minerals and earths.....                                 | 3,747,593   | 4,016,327   | 268,734    |
| Machinery.—Steam engines and parts.....                  | 819,067     | £1,052,286  | 233,219    |
| Other sorts.....   | 1,897,386   | 2,716,453   | 819,067    |
| Total.....   | £6,290,628  | £11,093,991 | £4,803,373 |
| Iron.—Pigs.....  | £1,383,118  | £1,611,467  | 228,349    |
| Bar, bolt, and rod.....                                  | 6,217,324   | 6,257,065   | 39,741     |
| Wire.....  | 195,094     | 215,359     | 20,265     |
| Cast.....  | 713,177     | 754,818     | 41,641     |
| Wrought.....   | 3,730,453   | 4,230,285   | 500,000    |
| Copper.—Unwrought.....                                   | 673,224     | 857,047     | 183,823    |
| Sheet, nails, &c.....                                    | 1,664,648   | 1,667,772   | 3,124      |
| Wrought.....   | 189,181     | 3,527,053   | 3,337,872  |
| Brass.—Unwrought.....                                    | 121,206     | 1,071,130   | 949,924    |
| Org. pig, sheet, shot, &c.....                           | 582,269     | 558,141     | 24,128     |
| Lead, litharge, &c.....                                  | 151,935     | 794,304     | 642,369    |
| Tin, unwrought.....                                      | 238,935     | 295,611     | 56,676     |
| Tin, cast.....   | 1,407,908   | 1,646,842   | 238,935    |
| Grand total.....   | £27,285,042 | £30,347,600 | £3,062,558 |

**Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week:—**

**SUNDAY, Feb. 13.**—Alfred Consols, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Calstock Consols, 5; Ding Dong, 18; Drake Valley, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; East Russell, 4 1/2 to 5; Great Alfred, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; Hender, 2 1/2 to 3; Margery, 8 to 8 1/2; North Trelawny, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Par Consols, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; Pen and Andrea, 2 1/2 to 3; Redmoor, 10 1/2 to 11; South Trelawny, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; West Trelawny, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Wheel Arthur, 2 1/2 to 3; Wheel Edward, 2 1/2 to 3; Wheel Grenville, 3 1/2 to 4; Wheel Harriet, 3 1/2 to 4; Wheel Mary Ann, 4 1/2 to 5; Wheel Tincroft, 4 1/2 to 5; Wheel Treweatha, 2 1/2 to 3; Wheel Venton, 1 1/2 to 2; Wheel West Trelawny, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Wheel Wrey, 4 1/2 to 5.

**MONDAY, Feb. 14.**—Alfred Consols, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Calstock Consols, 5; Ding Dong, 18; Drake Valley, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; East Russell, 4 1/2 to 5; Great Alfred, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; Hender, 2 1/2 to 3; Margery, 8 to 8 1/2; North Trelawny, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Par Consols, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; Pen and Andrea, 2 1/2 to 3; Redmoor, 10 1/2 to 11; South Trelawny, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; West Trelawny, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Wheel Arthur, 2 1/2 to 3; Wheel Edward, 2 1/2 to 3; Wheel Grenville, 3 1/2 to 4; Wheel Harriet, 3 1/2 to 4; Wheel Mary Ann, 4 1/2 to 5; Wheel Tincroft, 4 1/2 to 5; Wheel Treweatha, 2 1/2 to 3; Wheel Venton, 1 1/2 to 2; Wheel West Trelawny, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Wheel Wrey, 4 1/2 to 5.

**TUESDAY, Feb. 15.**—Alfred Consols, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Calstock Consols, 5; Ding Dong, 18; Drake Valley, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; East Russell, 4 1/2 to 5; Great Alfred, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; Hender, 2 1/2 to 3; Margery, 8 to 8 1/2; North Trelawny, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Par Consols, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; Pen and Andrea, 2 1/2 to 3; Redmoor, 10 1/2 to 11; South Trelawny, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; West Trelawny, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Wheel Arthur, 2 1/2 to 3; Wheel Edward, 2 1/2 to 3; Wheel Grenville, 3 1/2 to 4; Wheel Harriet, 3 1/2 to 4; Wheel Mary Ann, 4 1/2 to 5; Wheel Tincroft, 4 1/2 to 5; Wheel Treweatha, 2 1/2 to 3; Wheel Venton, 1 1/2 to 2; Wheel West Trelawny, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Wheel Wrey, 4 1/2 to 5.

**WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.**—Alfred Consols, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Calstock Consols, 5; Ding Dong, 18; Drake Valley, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; East Russell, 4 1/2 to 5; Great Alfred, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; Hender, 2 1/2 to 3; Margery, 8 to 8 1/2; North Trelawny, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Par Consols, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; Pen and Andrea, 2 1/2 to 3; Redmoor, 10 1/2 to 11; South Trelawny, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; West Trelawny, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Wheel Arthur, 2 1/2 to 3; Wheel Edward, 2 1/2 to 3; Wheel Grenville, 3 1/2 to 4; Wheel Harriet, 3 1/2 to 4; Wheel Mary Ann, 4 1/2 to 5; Wheel Tincroft, 4 1/2 to 5; Wheel Treweatha, 2 1/2 to 3; Wheel Venton, 1 1/2 to 2; Wheel West Trelawny, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Wheel Wrey, 4 1/2 to 5.

**THURSDAY, Feb. 17.**—Alfred Consols, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Calstock Consols, 5; Ding Dong, 18; Drake Valley, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; East Russell, 4 1/2 to 5; Great Alfred, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; Hender, 2 1/2 to 3; Margery, 8 to 8 1/2; North Trelawny, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Par Consols, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; Pen and Andrea, 2 1/2 to 3; Redmoor, 10 1/2 to 11; South Trelawny, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; West Trelawny, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Wheel Arthur, 2 1/2 to 3; Wheel Edward, 2 1/2 to 3; Wheel Grenville, 3 1/2 to 4; Wheel Harriet, 3 1/2 to 4; Wheel Mary Ann, 4 1/2 to 5; Wheel Tincroft, 4 1/2 to 5; Wheel Treweatha, 2 1/2 to 3; Wheel Venton, 1 1/2 to 2; Wheel West Trelawny, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Wheel Wrey, 4 1/2 to 5.



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## Notices to Correspondents.

Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

**SARFEE CASES.**—In your last Journal you refer to a new cage invented by Mr. Owen, of Manchester, and seem to entertain a favourable opinion as to its efficiency. Now, in the first place, I cannot discover any remarkable novelty, except that the pointed lever is placed too low to be as efficient as it might be. The whole working of the machine depends upon the action of a simple spring,—one of the most dangerous articles to depend upon. The invention of Mr. Owen appears to be a bad imitation of an old patent. In the old invention the action of the clip was caused by the fall of the cage itself, the weight of the cage being thrown on the outer ends of the levers; surely this was a more practical contrivance.—J. H.

**ONE DRINKING.**—I see in the *Mining Journal* of last week a very elaborate report of a discussion at the Institution of Civil Engineers, on tin dressing in Cornwall. Therein Mr. Oxland's process is mentioned. I do not wish in any way to detract from that gentleman's merits, but if any one will take the trouble to refer to Aikin's *Chemistry*, published in the latter part of the foregoing century, he will find a process described nearly identical to that of Mr. Oxland. Iron coated with zinc was known in 1754, in France. There are now, Sir, a great many inventors who are in the position of Puff in Sheridan's farce of the "Critic." That gentleman makes one of his characters say, "Perdition catch my soul, but I do love thee" whereupon *Dangle* replies, "Believe I have seen that line before somewhere in Shakespeare" to which *Puff* replies, "Very likely. Shakespeare and I both hit upon the same idea; the only difference was that he happened to live some 200 years before." The conclusion I have arrived at, and which I dare Mr. Campin or any other patent agent to deny, is that all these new inventions are nothing else but plagiarisms.—NON-RESISTANCE.

**TICKETING DINNERS, AND SIMILAR FEES.**—The publication of my letter in the *Journal* has made no small commotion amongst the mining community, and has been the subject of much comment in certain quarters, where "miners most do congregate," as well as in general society. I can assure you it has met a hearty approval from all parties, save the recipients of the spoil. The general opinion seems to be that gratuitous to samples should be discontinued, and the refreshment department placed on a less expensive and more simple scale. At our ticketing on Thursday week, I noticed seven samplers and four assay dinners, at about 11s. per head expense to the miner, at the same time they pocketed in cash the usual fee in lieu of dinners. Now, Sir, by keeping facts like these before the mining public, I think, with you, they will awake to these weekly monstrosities, and by unity of opinion abolish them, and prepare the way for greater triumphs: but to effect our work properly, we must be content with instalments. I will endeavour to keep you well and correctly informed on the subject, as I am deeply interested in the matter, not only for the sake of my own mines, which can but ill bear useless extravagance, but for mining generally. Perhaps those gentlemen who do so severely and so moderately their expensive banquets, when they are aware—

"A child's amany ye takin notes,  
And faith he'll print 'em."

I shall not relax my endeavours until a little till all be accomplished, if you will lend me your assistance, being quite conscious of an exerting myself in a good cause, and am supported by all right thinking men, as well as by judicious and careful miners.—AN ADVENTURER.

**THE CHANCELLORVILLE BUREAU.**—One of the victims in this wonderful scheme has very feelingly portrayed in your valuable *Journal*, last week, the doings, or rather misdoings, of the managers, directors, or other great functionaries of this company, eliciting with the notification that its goods and chattels have been taken possession of by the Sheriff of Cheshire. Can it be possible that any set of persons, either with or without character, can with impunity start a company, obtain 50,000l. on that number of shares, purchase estates, erect machinery, put the shares up to several pounds premium, publish extravagant reports—and that, too, in the face of the openly expressed opinions of Mr. Evan Hopkins—allow the property to be taken by the sheriff, and the shares reduced to a shilling value at a period when Mr. Harris asserts that Welsh ore can be crushed, tested by his actual experience, producing an ounce of gold to the ton, at the moderate cost of 20s.—and without proper meetings ever being called, or the shareholders officially apprised of what has been done with their money? What is the secretary and other officials paid their salaries for? Are they made for the company, or the company for them? In all undertakings of this kind meetings of the shareholders are required to be called, accounts kept, and other safeguards provided for the protection of the shareholders and their property. If these requirements can be disregarded, it will be a death-blow to all public associations. The shareholders should meet; they certainly have a remedy through the Board of Trade to have these accounts investigated, and if necessary to take proceedings to recover back money if misapplied by these officials, if they are worth powder and shot, and if not of ability to pay to punish them in some other way. It is only necessary for some respectable shareholders to take the lead, in order to carry out this process. I have yet to learn that the laws of this country will allow half a dozen officials to take and spend the whole capital, without condescending to give to the shareholders any account of its application. The trial of the British Bank people will no doubt elucidate the law on this point, and show its applicability to the highly puffed off Chancellorville Gold Mining Company.—ANOTHER VICTIM.

**RATING OF MINES.**—Mr. Kendall is about to bring his bill before Parliament. I trust I shall not be wanting if I venture to say what the Mining Committee are about to do. I do not ask them to render any account of the funds that they have subscribed. I would merely put this question, are they going to act or resign? If they adopt the latter course, we shall know what to do. An answer to this plain question is all that is required.—C.

**GREAT WHEAL DUV.**—I have been repeatedly asked, and especially of late, my opinion of this mine as a speculation. My answer is, I have not seen it; but judging from its situation, and the quantity of ore taken from it by the former and also by the present company, and likewise taking into consideration that it is still what may be called a shallow mine, I can come to no other conclusion than that it will do to speculate in. Then they enquire if there are not heavy liabilities in arrears! Of course, I cannot say, yet it is generally thought such is the case. Therefore, I think it would be wise on the part of the committee if they were to come forward and openly offer to pay all liabilities, except what has been incurred during the last two months. If they were to do this parties about to speculate would have confidence in the mine, and shares advance in price.—N. EWKIN.

**CASE-STREET SHIPS.**—Much has been said about homogeneous metal and Mr. Clay's patent, which is very similar to the old one of Schaffhausen. Can any of these homogeneous gentlemen secure uniformity? How is it that in Sweden so many bars that have been subjected to the process of cementation are rejected, and a careful selection always required? If any one can secure uniformity in a bar of iron, and show the same texture and fracture all through a charge, I shall believe it; but until that period arrives I must still continue to call myself—RUSS.

"B. D." (Mold).—The letter has been forwarded.

**THE "PICK AND GAD."**—We are sorry to announce the discontinuance of this mining "monthly," a serial which, during its brief existence, filled a hiatus that was acknowledged to exist in scientific literature. It was conducted with skill, and the articles on mining, particularly on the machinery connected therewith, were elaborately written; but, like many, indeed, most, scientific publications, its issue was attended by a ruinous loss. The public mind appears not yet sufficiently advanced for such efforts to be duly appreciated; and we fear it will be long ere sterling information will be sought after and preferred to worthless sentimental idealities.

**GOLD MINES.**—Had "P. S." (Bristol) read the *Journal*, he would have known the fate of the companies referred to.

**BLAENAVON IRON AND COAL COMPANY.**—The letter of "A Shareholder" could only appear with the writer's name attached. Why hesitate to condemn the directors and advise the shareholders as one whose views are based on sound data, and who will not shrink from being identified with the result?

**BLAENAVON IRON AND COAL COMPANY.**—In the letter addressed to the shareholders of this company, in your last *Journal*, by Mr. J. G. Williams, he states incorrectly that the property was purchased in 1836 for 300,000l. for the leasehold and freehold, and 68,000l. for the stock and plant, and that in addition to this there was a mortgage of 70,000l. charged on the property. The correct statement would have been that the price of the leasehold and freehold was 222,000l., and of the stock and plant 65,000l. making 287,000l. total purchase money; and the 70,000l. mortgage payable by instalments was part of that 287,000l., and in addition to it—THOS. HILL.

**ANGLO-CALIFORNIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—Can any of your correspondents inform me what the liquidators of this unfortunate company are doing? Mr. Cottrell, the Chairman, said at the last meeting, in July, it should be wound up in a month. Here we are, in the spring of the following year, and nothing has been done.—G.

**PORT OF TOWNS.**—A wrong impression has gone abroad, that ore cannot be shipped so easily from this port as others in Devonshire, and in consequence of this erroneous opinion several of the mines in the neighbourhood have suffered. I beg to state this is a most fallacious impression. There are always plenty of vessels here, and many ships bringing coal and culm would have had to return in ballast had it not have been for the return freight of copper ore.—BRASS.

**MINERS' FRIENDS.**—You have been giving some good practical hints on these subjects in your truly useful *Journal* during some weeks, therefore you will excuse my making the following remarks, as I really think the suggestion may be available and desirable in certain situations. Being in Yorkshire lately, my attention was drawn to a large stone quarry, which was being drained by a powerful windmill, and actually, I have also seen these joint valuable service in the West, where they work pumps.

In Holland, to a large extent, they are applied for the same purposes. At Kils Hill, I understand, some years since one was used for this purpose, and answered well. In situations where water-power cannot be made available, and where coal is expensive, why could not wind be made subservient to man's use? If not as a whole, why not as an auxiliary? The cost of its adoption is very little; and during many weeks or months of each year much power might be applied at a nominal cost. I do not propose such means for the great and deep mines, but I am persuaded many young and shallow ones might adopt this power, if not for pumping, for some other purpose. If it answer in the cases before mentioned, I can see no reason why it should not on some of the bleak commons and barren hills of Devon, Cornwall, and Cardigan, where some power of less cost than steam, and of less expensive machinery than that motive agent requires, would be deemed a valuable acquisition. I hope some day to see it in action, when I do not but it will be admitted to be really one of the "Miners' Friends."—EUBAECUS.

**GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES.**—The lectures are not published in a separate form; and we do not believe that it is contemplated to do so.

**WHEAL LUDCOCK.**—As a distant shareholder, I have again to complain of the time the meeting is called, giving those residing out of the neighbourhood no chance of attending without being benighted on their road home. Why not hold the meeting on the mine, at an early hour, instead of at the purser's office, at four o'clock? The shareholders would then have an opportunity of making enquiries, and eliciting information.—LEGITIMATE.

**WHEAL SAMSON.**—I perfectly coincide with the remarks of your correspondent, "Inquirer." We were led to expect, from Mr. Gifford's remarks, great results. I do not know whether there has been a split between the directors and the shareholders, but I certainly think he ought to have had a fair trial, in order to ascertain whether he could carry out what he promised. As a holder of some shares, I should have been pleased had he only realised one-half of that which he stated.—S.

**DOLCOATH, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.**—In your *Journal* of last week the paragraph headed "Dolcoath" appears to convey an intimation that the shareholders at that mine entertain some unpleasant feelings towards the manager, Capt. Chas. Thomas. As it respects the shareholders generally, I know such an opinion to be utterly without foundation; they have not only perfect confidence in his ability and judgment as a thorough miner, but are free from all suspicion of his having ever attempted to deceive or mislead them by misrepresentation. The only foundation for such a report I believe to be, that one of the shareholders, at the last meeting, fancied he detected a discrepancy between the estimated amount of tin reported at the preceding meeting to be recovered in stock, and what he could then see on the mine; and so boldly preferred a charge of intentional deception against the manager. The shareholders, however, now see very clearly that by the transaction complained of the mine has been benefited to the amount of some hundreds of pounds. I have no connection with Capt. C. Thomas, but as a shareholder in Dolcoath; but in that relation I have had ample opportunities of testing his worth both as a miner and a man, and, in both respects, I have no hesitation in giving him the high reputation he has acquired.—A CONSTANT READER: Camborne, Feb. 16.

**ROSWADE IRONWORKS, YORKSHIRE.**—I observe a note in the *Journal* of last week, as to the Roswade Ironworks in Yorkshire. Previously to seeing it, on chemical grounds, and on a dyke traversing the country to near Robin Hood's Bay, I anticipated and described it precisely as I found it—a volcanic throw, resembling the basaltic dykes. It will most probably have some leader connecting it with the main dyke. The iron ore contiguous to the main dyke will either be magnetic red oxide, more likely the former.—M.

**GEOLOGY AND MINING.**—The authority referred to under the name of "our greatest national work" is the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (8th edition, now in course of publication), and the article quoted from it is Prof. James Forbes' dissertation on the "Progress of Mathematical and Physical Science." Few will differ from your correspondent, "Julius," when he questions the utility of the assumption that the earth originally consisted of nebulous matter, &c. Indeed, geologists would go much farther than he does, and would hold any one setting up such opinions (except as mere ingenious speculations) as quite out of the pale of science. This notion was certainly dogmatically asserted by the brilliant author of the "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation," but, unfortunately, that able and generally accomplished writer possessed (like many others) only a smattering of knowledge on those deep scientific subjects into which he so imprudently thrust himself. This, like most of his speculative views, was decisively repudiated by geologists in many of the publications of the time, among the most known of which is the famous article, by one of the veterans of the science, in the "Edinburgh Review" (July, 1845). This being the facts of the case it is rather too bad that that report I believe to be, that one of the shareholders, at the last meeting, fancied he detected a discrepancy between the estimated amount of tin reported at the preceding meeting to be recovered in stock, and what he could then see on the mine; and so boldly preferred a charge of intentional deception against the manager. The shareholders, however, now see very clearly that by the transaction complained of the mine has been benefited to the amount of some hundreds of pounds. I have no connection with Capt. C. Thomas, but as a shareholder in Dolcoath; but in that relation I have had ample opportunities of testing his worth both as a miner and a man, and, in both respects, I have no hesitation in giving him the high reputation he has acquired.—A CONSTANT READER: Camborne, Feb. 16.

**GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES.**—In last week's *Journal*, a communication appeared from a local shareholder, which is considered to require some explanation. In answer, and to the appointment of Capt. Bryant by the committee of investigation, we have received the following:—We beg you, on the part of the committee of management of these mines, that you will give all your time to the joint supervision of the underground and other necessary work with Capt. M. Martyn, until arrangements are made for the future permanent management, and you have hereby authority to demand every facility in the execution of such duty. You can have the bedroom at the counting-house to sleep in, and the use of the office and sitting-room for your accounts and conveniences. You will be pleased to sign every order required for materials if you approve of the same, as recommended by Captain Martyn; and no order to Messrs. Harvey or other merchants will be available unless attested by your joint signatures.—GEO. ROBERTS; EDWARD VANITTARY NEALE.

With regard to the breakage of the machinery, it was an error in stating that it was Capt. Michael Martyn's report, as the following extract will show that it was the report of Capt. Bryant, dated Feb. 1, and sent to the London office. The shareholders must judge the extent of the injury from the report, as also from the one received this week, and which appears in the usual column:—"Since writing you on Jan. 11, the most important part of the work in these mines—the forking the water to the bottom of the old ad—has been greatly retarded by means of the breaking the stocking of a plunger-pole at Cresae's engine-shaft, also the breaking of a set-off at Trelawny's shaft. Damage done by means of the falling away of a kibble, &c. The men that would have been employed in the 174 have been engaged a portion of their time replacing and repairing the above-named damage, besides which, during the time the engines were idle the water got up so as to prevent the men from going on with the necessary work—enlarging and securing Boulder shaft from the 26 to the 248. The engines and machinery are again working well, but I fear there is no chance of their going to work to pump water from Boulder shaft at the time appointed—this day fortnight."

We hereby certify that the breakage alluded to in the *Mining Journal* of Feb. 13 was a pure accident, over which Capt. Bryant had no control. The work in which it occurred was entirely under the superintendence of the agents of the mine, conjointly with Capt. Bryant.—JOHN INGRAM, pitman; THOMAS MARTYN, second captain; M. W. MARTYN, chief captain.

Capt. Martyn, under date Feb. 1, also forwarded a detailed account of the cause of the accident.

**NEW ZEALAND.**—"IRON SAND."—I perceive in your *Journal* of Feb. 13 a notice from New Zealand regarding the "iron sand" found in that country, and that the provincial Government of New Plymouth was desirous of seeing the manufacture of iron economically developed. From the paragraph, it seems that some difficulties are experienced in treating this "iron sand." I should wish to be put in direct communication with those parties who are the projectors of this desirable object, and if there be any of the iron sand in England, perhaps I could have a small sample sent to me. Should this letter meet the eye of those interested, they can apply to you for my name and address.—C. S.

**CARMARTHENSHIRE SLATE COMPANY.**—I should feel obliged for some information as to the present state and future prospects of this company. I have long looked in vain for some account of the workings in the *Journal*.—L. B.

**PORT BOWEN NEW COMPANY.**—The communication of Mr. Wm. Greig would occupy more space than we can devote to the subject; its personal character also would necessitate our inserting a reply from Mr. Greig. We may, however, add that, after a lengthy examination of the report and management of Mr. C. Jones, Mr. Greig asserts that "he sent home three times more gold, in less time and with less means at command, without either being expected or paid for doing so."

**PAN CONSOLA.**—Having had my attention called to an error in your remarks on this mine, in the *Journal* of the 6th inst., as to the quantity of tin in stock, I beg to state that it should have been "140 tons," and not "440 tons."—W. LILKIN.

**WHEAL SAMSON.**—There have been several communications in the recent *Number* of your *Journal* relative to this mine, conveying suspicions, suggesting doubts, &c., and complaining of want of information. Speaking from experience, I am able to say that any bona fide shareholder, who will be at the trouble to call at the office of the mine, and will satisfy the directors that he is really a shareholder, may receive the fullest information of the present position of the property, the workings now being carried on, &c. The Chairman has always frankly and courteously given me full information upon what is being done on the mine, and I am sure will do the same to any proprietor.—AN ACTUAL SHAREHOLDER IN WHEAL SAMSON.

**AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING ASSOCIATION.**—Is this company dissolved? If so, when, and by whom? Can the shareholders be so supine as to allow this matter to run without knowing what has become of their cash; the money cannot certainly be spent legitimately. The ship *Tory* was fitted out to commence operations in Australia; she was lost, but I was informed at the office that she was covered by insurance. A tract of land was taken of the Peel River Company, but the contract never completed. Some months since application was made to the Court of Chancery to wind-up the company; an answer was put in by the directors, that their agents had been despatched to Australia, where golden advantages would accrue to the concern. Since that time I have heard nothing of their proceedings, save that they have disowned bills, lent money to the officials, and that the company is now dissolved. Why, Sir, this would be admitted as mendacious a scheme as ever was concocted if permitted to pass unnoticed, and be a premium for adventures of all denominations to propound bubbles at the expense of the public. If the shareholders rest quiet with such treatment, they will do themselves great injustice, and also the community at large, inasmuch as with the increasing supply of money we shall be inundated with jobbing bubbles of every description. When are the colonists who applied to wind-up the concern? The shareholders ought, and would, no doubt, readily join to bring their grievances properly before the world, and take such steps as circumstances require. I am a considerable shareholder, and do not feel at all easy in quietly submitting to things being as they are.—JUSTICE.

## THE MINING JOURNAL.

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20, 1858.

The returns from the Board of Trade of the exports and imports of the United Kingdom for the month and the year ending Dec. 31, 1857, have at length been issued. In reference to the shorter period they show a decrease of 2,897,185l. in the value of exports of articles the produce of manufacture of this country, as compared with the corresponding month of 1856, the total declared amount for Dec., 1857, being 7,148,041l. against 10,045,226l. in Dec. of the previous year. This result was fully anticipated. The great depression which existed in every branch of commerce at the close of the year led many persons to apprehend that the falling off would have been much more marked, and the figures furnished do not in any way exceed the general expectation on the subject.

The statistics for the twelve months give an increase of exports in 1857 over 1856 of 6,328,289l., the difference between 115,826,948l. in 1856, and 122,155,237l. During the first seven or eight months of the year the returns gave every reason to believe that the excess of 1857 over 1856 would be as great as that of 1856 over 1855, which exceeded 20,000,000l. sterling; but as the months rolled on, and mercantile matters began to assume such an unsatisfactory state, it was clear that the increase would fall short of so large an amount. It is, nevertheless, an excess over the declared value of 1855 of no less than 26,466,142l.

Of the augmentation of the exports of 1857 over 1856, amounting, as shown, to 6,328,289l., almost one-half was the result of mining enterprise. By the table, which is furnished as usual in another column, of the different articles of export identified with this branch of England's industry it will be seen that the increase is 3,061,618l. in the articles specified. Heretofore the value of metals and metallic manufactures has been between one-fourth and one-third of the whole increase; therefore, the present statement from the Board of Trade is unquestionable evidence of the manner in which business in this branch of commerce has not only stood its ground during the recent monetary panic and commercial depression, but has essentially advanced, in a relative sense, to other departments of exports. Every item shows an excess, the principal being in machinery to the extent of 1,166,570l. Iron in different states takes the second place in the collective amount of 615,656l. increase; copper ranks third, to the extent of 444,078l.; coals and culm follow next, and give an excess of 373,969l.; hardware and cutlery are fifth, being 268,734l.; tin follows to the value of 152,671l.; brass takes the next place, as representing 134,584l.; steel is the eighth on the list, at 12,558l.; and lead closes the different articles with an excess over 1856 of 3798l., making the collective total of 3,061,618l., the difference between 27,286,042l. and 30,347,660l.

Of the total amount of exports, 37,115,247l. in value were transmitted to British possessions, and 85,039,990l. to foreign countries. Of the first named amount 11,648,341l. were forwarded to the East Indies; 11,626,146l. to our different Australian colonies; 4,325,645l. to North America, 1,846,251l. to the West Indies; 1,722,869l. to the Cape of Good Hope, and so on downwards in value to the various other colonies and settlements of this country. Of the exports to foreign countries the United States absorbed 18,760,812l.; Hanse Towns, 9,606,212l.; Holland, 6,377,026l.; France, 6,199,792l.; and Brazil, 5,447,666l.

A new feature is thrown into these Government returns by the introduction of the computed value of the exports and imports of the precious metals in specie and bullion, and an account of the produce of the Customs duties. The statements in reference to gold and silver we give in detail with our tabular analysis of the exports of metals and metallic manufactures. By this official document we find that the total value of the precious metals imported during the two months of November and December, 1857, was 7,189,622l., which is equivalent to an annual receipt of 43,137,732l. The largest sum was from the United States, which was 1,648,911l.; France sent 1,522,770l., and Australia 1,001,112l. The exports of gold and silver for the year, and amount to 33,566,068l., which no less than 17,601,428l. went to Egypt, in transit to India and China, and consisted of silver, with the exception of 305,996l. To France we sent 11,188,329l., but which was all gold with the exception of 324,511l. The next largest shipment was to the Brazil, being 1,012,914l. consisting of 958,014l. in gold, and 54,901l. in silver.

The gross produce of the duties collected by the Customs for the year ending Dec. 31, 1857, was 22,956,371l., but from which there is deducted for drawbacks and allowances, a sum of 337,225l., making consequently the net produce received 22,619,146l., which is less than the total of 1856 by 1,126,420l., but an excess over the 12 months of 1855 of 284,083l.

The metallurgical course of lectures, at the Government School of Mines has terminated this week, and the mineralogical have commenced. The mining are not entirely concluded, but will be so in the next fortnight. At the conclusion of the lectures of Dr. PENNY, this gentleman's absence, that all who had been there, and had in any way profitably availed themselves of the knowledge reaped, had been respectfully provided for. It was a great demand for persons possessing these kind of acquirements, if they had talent and application all would reap the reward which ever follows steady industry. We have always advocated the necessity of the miners being educated to the profession in which they embark; but at the same time, we have invariably stated that in order to make this full it ought to be eminently practical. This desideratum has not been the fault of the Government School, for there the professors have always inculcated the great necessity of practice: and, in a recent lecture, Mr. PANCY observed that though they might obtain through the instruction of the discourses they heard there a vast deal of information, yet that a day's experience and practical knowledge in a smelting-works, with accurate observation, would be of infinitely greater service to them than all the oral information they might get from lectures. The



tion with regard to mining has again and again been reiterated by Mr. HANSTON SMITH; and this latter gentleman, in his introductory discourse on mineralogy for the present term, which will be found reported in another column, stated that however useful collections of minerals in museums might be to pupils, they should take every opportunity in any district they might be in, or where there were waste burrows from a mine, to investigate for themselves, and endeavour to form a collection; and in every case personal observation and practical knowledge would be better than the aid of any written descriptions. Hitherto the reports that we have given have been confined to subjects connected solely with mining; but our intention is to present some condensations of those reports which apply to the allied sciences. Our space will not allow us to give them in any lengthened detail, and if we were to do so it would be most unfair to the lecturers. As advocates of mining education we have conceived it our duty, in the abbreviated reports we have had occasion to lay before the public, to show them the nature of the information which, if they choose to avail themselves of it, they could obtain. The system of teaching may be susceptible of great improvement; nothing but the sun is perfect, but the "Memoirs of the Geological Survey," the elaborate returns of Mr. ROBERT HUNT, published every year, must be acknowledged to have been of great utility. So soon as the present session has terminated we shall take the opportunity of reviewing the labours of the several officials in their vocations. This fact has now been established—the Government School of Mines has been found to be of great utility, and although some of the local establishments are languishing for want of support, not accorded to them through prejudice, there is no question but that, as "knowledge is power," they will rise triumphant over the obstacles that now beset them, and fully realise the Latin adage—*Vires acquirit eundo*.

We recommend to the attention of our readers the report of the cases of *HYBART v. PARKER*, and *HYBART v. EVANS*, which appears in another column of this Journal. The result of those cases, so disastrous to the plaintiff, shows that even within the Statutory jurisdiction the Cost-book Principle, as a constitution for mining companies, cannot, either as to convenience or utility, compete with incorporation under the Joint-Stock Companies Act. We might discuss the advantages of limited liability, and the advantages of a company having a corporate existence, but detail the almost numberless privileges of a joint-stock incorporation over the Cost-book Principle, but by so doing we should not only digress from, but perhaps overwhelm our proposed subject—a commentary on the above-mentioned cases. Our readers are aware that under the Cost-book Principle a company cannot, neither can its pursuer, sue a defaulting shareholder at law for calls; the remedy is by a bill in Equity, and in such a suit the plaintiff would have to prove, not only the call, but the full account of the mine transactions. If the company have spent every farthing honestly, and made the call properly, the Court would make the defendant pay the call; but, on the other hand, the Court would allow against the defendant any exceptional item of cost, however small, if it might be, or if the estimate upon which the call is made should embrace any such item the Court would not only relieve the defendant from paying it, but dismiss the plaintiff's bill with costs. As, therefore, under the Cost-book Principle, the company cannot sue at law for calls, but is obliged to incur the fearful responsibility and accept the doubtful issue of a bill in Chancery in order to recover them, it is plain that the compelling the payment of calls by such companies is an almost impracticable feat.

In the cases above mentioned, the East Birch Tor Tin Mining Company sought to get over the legal difficulty by inserting among their cost-book rules the following clause:—"That for the better enforcing payment of any call or calls made pursuant to the said authority, and found to be in arrear, the same shall be considered, and is hereby declared, to be a debt or debts due from the shareholder or respective shareholders so in arrear to the pursuer of the said company, who shall have power to recover the same as a simple contract debt, or debts due to him from such defaulting or respective defaulters, by action at law in any or either of Her Majesty's superior or inferior courts. And that upon the hearing or trial of any such action the production of the register of shareholders in the cost-book, with the minute of the resolution making such call or calls so in arrear, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the defendant in any such action being a shareholder, and of the call or calls being due, and that in any such action the defendant shall not be at liberty to set up or plead a partnership with the pursuer as a defence."

The company, we suppose, was aware of its general inability to enforce the payment of calls by action at law, but thought that the fact of the above-mentioned clause being in their cost-book would so alter its legal position that the Court would give judgment in its favour. Unhappily, it did not take that effect, for the Court, in pronouncing its opinion in favour of the defendants, emphatically declared that it could not ignore the general rule of pleading—"That an action must be brought in the name of the party whose legal right has been affected, against the party who has affected that right." It is to be observed that in the actions the pursuer (*HYBART*) in whose name they were brought had not a *scintilla* of interest in their result. The calls, if recovered, would not belong to him, but to the company. His only association with the actions was that he lent them his name. No legal right of his had been affected by the defendants' non-payment of their calls. He had received no legal injury at their hands. He was the mere stalking horse and cat's paw of the company, and most wofully has been defeated. Upon his head are now heaped bills of costs that would alarm a rich man, but ruin a poor one. Who is to pay them? Not the shareholders, for by such a course the defendants would have to contribute to their own costs, which would be both unjust and illegal. The judgments of the Court, beyond fixing Mr. *HYBART* with the costs, have awarded the palm of victory to the defendants—to defaulting shareholders. This being so, what course does the company now intend to pursue? Surely not to seek the interference of the Court of Chancery, for that would be suicidal. What then? We confess that we think the company is in a very awkward predicament, and one from which we see no loophole for its escape, unless it reconstitute itself, and become an incorporated company under the Joint-Stock Acts; then it would, indeed, have a corporate name, and by that name could recover calls by action at law. For the moment these unfortunate actions, these fearful law costs, are to be dealt with. Mr. *HYBART* is to be protected, and the company's false position vindicated. We sympathise with Mr. *HYBART* and his company, in having the interest of mining companies at heart, deeply deplore the judgments of the Court of Common Pleas; we wish they had been otherwise. And whilst we regret the law of cost-book companies is so defective, yet we confidently suggest the remedy by incorporation under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts.

The noteworthy item of cost-book law which the above-mentioned cases show is, that the pursuer of a cost-book mining company cannot sue a defaulting shareholder at law for payment of his calls, notwithstanding the cost-book contains a clause authorising him so to do. With these observations we conclude our remarks upon the interesting cases of *HYBART v. PARKER*, and *HYBART v. EVANS*.

**AUSTRALIA.**—The rapid increase of the export trade from this country to the Australian possessions, is statistically shown by the recent returns from the Board of Trade, for the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1857. We find that the declared value of the enumerated articles gives an amount of £732,745; and as the total for the year 1856 was £625,420, there is an increase on the amount of £107,325. Articles with which the mining interests are closely associated take the first rank, and furnish a total of £1,469,090, under the head of "metals"—iron, lead, hardware, and machinery, which is an augmentation over 1856 of 294,030. Next in importance, as to value, come leather goods and saddlery, with an amount of £430,619, against 1,009,294. In 1856, being an increase of 421,325. Wool and skins give a total of £1,238,110, and an excess of 241,255. Ale, and spirits, amount to 903,708, being an increase of 45,407. Cordage and millinery furnish a sum of 788,668, which is 181,295. In 1856. Linen and cotton goods were forwarded to the value of £811, being an increase of 60,076. Woollens amount to 392,920, being an excess of 32,820. Silk goods are declared at 202,259, being an increase of 63,524. Earthenware furnishes a total of 140,958, which is 307, over 1856. Oil seed 38,138, which is an addition of 16,379; in soap the value was 20,261, against 64,258, in 1856, showing a falling off to the extent of 43,997, being the only item on which there is a decrease. The aggregate value of British exports to our Australian possessions for the year 1857 amount to £1,826,149, enumerated articles £732,745, and unenumerated articles 3,893,401. Of the respective

amount exported to the several colonies—Victoria took, 6,630,064; New South Wales, 3,140,149; South Australia, 912,794; Tasmania, 509,251; Western Australia, 68,773; and New Zealand, 367,155.

#### COAL PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN EUROPE.

The following statistics, relating to the production of Coal in various parts of Europe, will serve to show the relative importance of this branch of mining industry in Great Britain:—

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Total produce of coal in Great Britain in 1856   | Tons 66,645,450 |
| Belgium produced in 1853                         | 7,171,650       |
| France produced in 1852                          | 4,903,920       |
| Prussia produced in 1854                         | 8,062,500       |
| Saxony produced in 1853                          | 889,180         |
| Austria produced in 1853                         | 450,000         |
| Other parts of Europe (Hesse Cassel and Hanover) | 221,000         |

Upwards of 2,500,000 tons were sent from Belgium to France in 1854, mostly by canals. In 1852 France imported 3,000,000 tons; of this quantity 2,000,000 tons came from Belgium, 620,000 tons from England, and 380,000 tons from Rhenish Prussia; in 1854 the importation very much exceeded 3,600,000 tons. In 1852 the quantity of coal sent from central France to Switzerland, Sardinia, Algiers, &c., amounted to 4136 tons. In Prussia the production of coal has increased five-fold within 25 years.

#### RECENT METALLURGICAL PATENTS.

Sir FRANCIS KNOWLES suggests further improvements in the smelting of iron. These consist, according to his specification (1921), in the use of kaolin or china-clay, together with magnesian limestone, in the raw state, or the burnt stone, as the flux for facilitating the separation of metallic iron from iron ore, or from cinder. Also in the use of kaolin, together with the nitrates of soda, lime, or potash, in puddling iron, and with the object of purifying it. In adopting this latter method, the amounts of silicon, sulphur, and phosphorus in the pig-iron are to be ascertained, and the proportion of nitrate used, regulated accordingly, in such manner as to ensure the oxidation of those substances, and also of part of the carbon in the pig-iron. The quantity of silica as well as phosphoric acid thus produced being known, the kaolin added must be sufficient to neutralise, by the alumina it contains, the whole of the silica—both that in the kaolin and that originating from the silicon of the pig-iron—as well as the phosphoric acid, so as to form a true glass. The lime and soda of the nitrates also contribute to this effect. It is recommended that the crude metal should be run directly from the blast furnace to the puddling furnace, in order that a saving of fuel and time may be effected; but it is preferred to melt the pig-iron in a cupola, used in such a way as to act the part of a refinery, appropriate detestive fluxes being added. From this cupola the liquid metal is supplied to the puddling furnace, so that there is no interruption of its working, while the injurious effects due to contraction and expansion of the furnaces are reduced.

MEASURES LEWIS AND PARRISH (Birmingham) and Mr. ROBERTS (Dolgelly) have obtained a patent (1914) for a method of working copper ores, so as to obtain a larger percentage of metal from the qualities of ore at present employed, and also to render available refuse ores that are now thrown away. For this purpose, the ore is broken into lumps of about 2 or 3 cubic inches, then calcined in a kiln, similar to a drawing out lime-kiln, at a dull red heat, with coal, coke, peat, &c., for from 3 to 24 hours, or even longer, according to the nature of the ore, whether pyritic or oxidised. When the ore is sufficiently roasted it is drawn out of the kiln, and immediately passed, while hot, through two pairs of rollers, so as to be crushed to about the size of coarse gunpowder. The crushed ore is then plunged while hot into a bath containing either sulphuric or muriatic acid, diluted with water, the strength being determined by the kind of ore under treatment, and the amount of copper it contains. The acid liquid is contained in a tank made of lead or slate, and placed within an iron tank containing water, to the bottom of which heat is applied, to keep the water nearly boiling for from 3 to 48 hours or more. During this time the ore is stirred about continually, and if crystallisation takes place water is to be added, as may be requisite. When the whole of the copper has been dissolved out, which may be ascertained by dissolving a portion in nitric acid, and testing the solution, the copper liquid is drawn off into a second tank, containing sufficient iron to precipitate the copper. For this purpose boiler plate is to be used, the plates being fitted into the tank at distances of 3 or 4 in. The precipitating tank is kept warm meanwhile, and when the whole of the copper has been separated, the liquid is drawn off, the precipitate washed with water, dried, and melted. By operating in this way, it is possible to dispense with many of the operations now essential in extracting copper from its ores; the cost of fuel is stated to be less, while time is saved, and the cost of transporting the valueless portions of the ore is avoided.

Mr. GIBBS has patented a method of extracting gold and silver from their matrices (1897), which consists in washing sand and gravel containing these metals, so as to concentrate them, then crushing the metalliferous portion in such a way that it is meanwhile brought into repeated contact with mercury, while the muddy part is washed away by water flowing through the crushing machine. Sometimes he proposes to smelt or amalgamate the concentrated material, and he also adds a small proportion of nitre, for the purpose of maintaining the mercury in a greater state of liquidity. The separation of the coarser portions is effected by means of a cylinder, covered outside with perforated plates or wire sieves, and turning in a cistern of water, which receives the concentrated portions that pass through the sieve. For the purpose of agitating the materials in the cylinder, wooden shelves are placed parallel to its axis, by which the gravel is lifted up during the rotation of the cylinder, and let fall again into the water. The bearing of the cylinder at the feeding end is placed higher than that at the discharge end, so that the material is carried forward through the cylinder, and at the discharge end a sloping catch-plate is placed above the surface of the water and over the side of the cistern. The degree to which the materials are to be concentrated varies according to circumstances—from one-sixth or one-tenth to one-thirtieth of the whole bulk.

M. PRIMAUD (Paris) has also obtained a patent for a method of treating similar ores (1931), which consists first in igniting the quartz, and then quenching it by a stream of water, so as to render it more easily pulverisable. The powder is then submitted to the action of chlorine gas, for the purpose of converting the gold into chloride—a substance soluble in water, which is to be thus washed out, and the metal precipitated in the usual way. The chloride of silver produced at the same time, and which is not soluble in water, is afterwards to be dissolved out by covering the residue with a solution of common salt, and treating it with steam. The liquid that runs off from the residue contains the silver in solution.

Mr. NEWTON has patented a method of obtaining platinum from its ores (1947). It consists in mixing the ore with lime, baryta, strontia, magnesia, or the corresponding carbonates, and roasting this mixture, for the purpose of separating the osmium generally associated with platinum in its ores. The roasted mixture is then melted in vessels lined with lime, magnesia, or similar substances, the fusion being effected by means of gas burnt with oxygen, in a furnace similar to a cupellation or reverberatory furnace, and furnished with tuyeres for supplying the gases. It may be mentioned in connection with this method that M. Deville (Paris) has recently ascertained that the characters of platinum that has been melted are, in many respects, very different from those of the metal obtained in the ordinary way of welding the spongy metal; thus, for instance, vessels made by the latter plan are always more or less porous, while those made of melted platinum are not in the least so. M. Deville's experiments were made in lime crucibles also, and he observed that they exercised a considerable purifying influence upon the metal during its fusion in them, and rendered it as soft as the finest copper. It is very probable that this method may be the germ of a new mode of working platinum, and that it may be the means of reducing the cost of vessels made of this expensive but highly useful metal. Another important fact observed by M. Deville was that an alloy of platinum with 30 per cent. of rhodium—a metal frequently associated with platinum in its ores—could be easily worked after fusion and refining, and that it was not acted upon by aqua regia, like platinum.

#### REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

FEB. 18.—The Coal and Iron Trades in these counties continue extremely dull. The hope entertained generally that the change for the better in the money market would cause a corresponding improvement in trade has not yet been realised. Many of the collieries in these counties are only working two or three days per week; distress among the workmen, of course, exists to a considerable extent.

The strike at the Gosforth Colliery still continues, and there is no prospect at present of an adjustment of the differences between the parties. Many of the workmen have already left for other places. They are, however, raising a small quantity of coal by means of a few shift men, &c., who are employed.

A fatal accident occurred in a coal mine at Job's Hill, near Crook, on Jan. 28, by which a boy, named Michael Hall, was killed. He was riding on the first of a set of 10 tubs drawn by a horse; the tub got off the way, and in jumping out, the horse started off suddenly, and he fell on the way and the tub upon him; the horse was stopped, and on the tub being taken off him he was found to be quite dead.

A melancholy accident occurred lately to Mr. Heppel, viewer of the Thornley Colliery, he having been thrown accidentally out of a gig, which caused his death. And, last week, a similar accident occurred to Mr. Heekles, colliery viewer, Shincliff, Durham. He and another having taken a gig to Auckland, on their return the steps of the gig became disarranged, and came in contact with the spokes of the wheel, and the noise so frightened the animal they were driving that he ran away. The gentlemen kept their seats a certain distance, but the reins having broken they attempted to get out, when Mr. Heekles fell heavily on his head, which caused his death in a few hours. So true it is, that "in the midst of life we are in death;" and although the miners' employment is so dangerous, yet here we have two highly-respected mine agents cut off in situations that appear comparatively safe.

The Elswick Coal Company have at length, we understand, succeeded in draining the mine of water. This is an old and well-known colliery, situated about two miles west of Newcastle Bridge, and on the north side of the Tyne. It was abandoned a few years ago, when the coal trade was bad, and became filled with water. The present spirited company erected a powerful pumping-engine, and have worked it vigorously a considerable time. They have pumped a very large quantity of water, and it is gratifying that there is now a prospect of their reaping some reward, as there is no doubt that a considerable quantity of coal remains in this as well as other collieries abandoned on the banks of the Tyne.

#### REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

FEB. 18.—We have little alteration to notice this week in the position of the Coal and Metal Trades generally, although in individual spots a greater amount of activity has been experienced. We have received favourable reports as to the prospects of mining enterprise in North Wales, but the new speculations in Monmouthshire and some parts of Glamorgan-shire are scarcely so favourable. Most of these schemes, however, are yet in their infancy, and the preliminary expenses are consequently felt rather heavily. We entertain no doubt of the ultimate success of those which are based on practical knowledge and sound judgment.

We are happy to announce that the vexatious disputes between the Taff Vale Company and the freighters have at length been brought to a conclusion. This hindrance to the trade of the port of Cardiff is now removed, not however before serious losses have been occasioned. It was agreed after several consultations to refer the points on which the difference was raised to the arbitration of Mr. Hawkshaw, the engineer. He has now made his award, according to which the railway charges will for the future be 1½d. per ton—¾d. per ton on the sidings at the collieries, and 1d. at Cardiff terminus. The company will be also entitled to receive an allowance when they construct additional sidings for the accommodation of fresh collieries. It is understood that as soon as the terms were agreed to £4,000, was handed over by the freighters to the company as arrears. A much larger quantity of steam and other coals, as well as iron, has been shipped since then, for many weeks past. Freight to various parts range from 12s. and 12s. 6d. to 41s., at which latter price a vessel has been chartered to Panama.

The new dock just completed at Newport is about seven acres in extent, and will accommodate 100 vessels of the ordinary burthen. Improvements in the mode of construction over the old dock have been made, and it will afford much greater facilities for shippers than they have hitherto enjoyed. A powerful hydraulic apparatus has been erected at the east side, for the purpose of opening the lock gates, and working five coal shipping machines, and ballast cranes. At the north end a slop has been built for unloading timber. The depth of the dock is about 36 ft.; it will be opened on Tuesday, March 2.

The inquest on the body of the man killed by the falling of the Caer-bowell Suspension Bridge, of which an account has appeared in this Journal, was resumed last week at Garthmill. Only one witness was examined, but an interesting report was read from Mr. Evan Hopkins, engineer of the Newtown and Llanidloes Railway. It stated that on examining the broken rods, and the quality of the iron, he was surprised that the bridge had stood so long, as "the weight of the roadway must have been excessive, and totally out of proportion to the slight structure of the suspension rods above. The roadway was constructed of numerous very heavy double-flanged cast-iron cross girders, placed 8 ft. apart, and these supported double diagonal planking, covered over with a thick layer of ballast. The sides of the bridge were also formed of wide wrought-iron plates and iron railing—the whole only sustained by a comparatively few rods of ½ in. diameter, placed diagonally." The report further stated that several of the rods had been in a defective state for some time past. The bridge was on the "Dredge's" principle, and was constructed in a very imperfect manner. "In conclusion," says Mr. Hopkins, "I have no hesitation in stating that this bridge, as it was constructed, was unfit and dangerous to be used for traffic, and that the defect in the construction, and the heavy weight of the roadway, suspended by rods of inferior iron (which have been allowed to get broken, and the distribution of the weight left unadjusted), have been the cause of the accident." The inquest was again adjourned, for the purpose of procuring the evidence of Mr. Dredge, the contractor, who it was stated had guaranteed the safety of the bridge for seven years.

A fall of coal took place this week in one of the levels belonging to the Ebbw Vale Company, at Abersychan. One man was so seriously injured by the accident that he died soon afterwards, and another is not expected to recover.

A casualty of a similar character occurred at Pontypool last week. The deceased was a boy, aged 15, and he worked with his father in the Glyn Pond Pits. At about six o'clock in the morning a fall took place in the pits, by which he was badly injured, and he died the same evening. It was shown at the inquest that the sides of the level were securely walled up, and the top properly timbered, and the catastrophe was, therefore, not the result of negligence.

The Government Inspector of Mines for Glamorgan-shire instituted proceedings on Saturday last, before the magistrates at Bridgend, against the agent of the Llynvi Vale Iron Company, Mr. William Davies; in the first place, for not supplying copies of rules to the colliers employed in the pits; in the second, for not ventilating a mine known as the "Gin Pit;" and, lastly, for not supplying a sufficient number of overmen, repairers, deputies, &c., as required by the first special rule made in pursuance of the statute. It was stated that Mr. Evans (the Inspector) had brought the summonses in consequence of an accident which occurred at the Llynvi Colliery a few weeks ago, by which a man lost his life. The son of the deceased was one of the parties who had not been supplied with rules, but it was contended on behalf of the company that he was not engaged by the company at all, but merely worked under his father. The magistrates concurred with this view of the case, but urged upon all colliery proprietors the importance of providing their servants with the rules required by Act of Parliament. The second charge, for imperfect ventilation, was then proceeded with. Mr. James Evans said, that when he visited the "Gin Pit" there was a very little air in the workings. He detected accumulations of gas and fire-damp in places where the men were at work, and instead of there being 10,000 or 11,000 feet of air in the colliery there were only 4000 feet. The agent, he added, evinced a want of care by not bratticing up the headings properly. Some witnesses were called to prove that the pit was in good working order, and the magistrates said that as the case did not seem to be one of very great neglect, they would merely inflict a nominal fine of 1s. and costs. The last charge



was that of not employing a proper fireman to examine the workings previous to the men going into them every morning. Mr. Evans proved that this precaution was necessary, because the roof was dangerous, and choke-damp might collect. A fine of 40s and costs was inflicted, and the Bench expressed a hope that for the future the requirements of the Act would be in every respect complied with.

Mr. H. W. Wood, Briton Ferry, has patented an important invention for manufacturing preserved coal, and works have been erected at Blackwell, near Cardiff, to carry out the operations consequent upon the patent. These works cover a space of 3 acres, with a frontage of 1000 ft. towards the Glamorgan Canal on one side, and the Taff Vale Railway on the other; and thus a communication with the Butte Docks and other shipping places at Cardiff is effected, whilst all the celebrated Welsh steam collieries are also within easy reach. A variety of curious information is before me as to the advantages of the preserved coal. By the process of manufacture which is adopted, anthracite, steam, or bituminous coal, is worked up into blocks, and thus space is economized. A ton of South Wales steam-coal requires on ship board 41 cubic feet; a ton of Newcastle coal, 41 cubic feet; whilst the preserved blocks require only 26 ft.; thus in every 100 tons 1500 cubic feet of space is saved. It is calculated that by the transit from Cardiff to the Mediterranean ports, there is a saving of 317 lbs. in every 100 tons of preserved coal, as compared with steam-coal in the ordinary form, because, being in blocks, the waste and loss of evaporating power is avoided; and if the voyage is to China, India, or Australia, there the saving upon 100 tons is put down at 62s. An important matter as affecting the safety of life to passengers, &c., is also pointed out, in the fact that self-ignition is effectually prevented, as every block is hermetically sealed; and a further advantage is that great cleanliness is preserved, as the blocks, when whole, are free from dust, and when broken for use, the fragments are angular, sonorous, and clean. I understand the company has been very successfully formed.

## REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

FEB. 18.—The Iron Trade continues to manifest but slow indications of improvement, notwithstanding the cheapness of money. Trade in the manufacturing districts continues to improve, and it seems probable that a renewed activity will be experienced before long. The enquiry for manufactured iron has improved, and the demand for home consumption has increased, but for export there is little doing. The strikes at the ironworks are at an end, and altogether there are reasons for hope and encouragement.

The prospects of the Mill Town Mine, at Ashover, have very much increased, which has caused a rapid advance in the price of shares. Last Thursday the company sold 167 loads of ore, besides which a large quantity was left over undressed.

The Mill Dam Mining Company have some good prospects of an excellent mine. The opening of the level is proceeding satisfactorily, and will soon be cleared out, should the present dry season last. A vein of ore has been discovered at the bottom of the shaft upwards of 18 in. they had according to the agent's report the mine is likely to be very rich. The Eyan Mine is improving.

At the West Riding Geological and Polytechnic Society annual meeting, an interesting essay, contributed by Dr. Stephenson M'Adam, on "The Remains of an Ancient Bloomery at Loughbroad, Argyleshire," was read by the secretary, Mr. S. Ward. By this paper, which was an account of some discoveries made at Loughbroad very recently, it was established that the birth of our iron manufacture may be dated from about the time of the Romans. The soil about this locality was crowded with scars and the fact had been established that the iron ore was of the same quality as the Roman ore, but it would be very serviceable for the ordinary requirements of the Romans. In the discussion which followed it was argued that most of these bloomeries were generally established on or near the tops of the hills, in order to have the great advantage of the wind constantly sweeping over them; and that they were generally worked by itinerant, who set up a bloomery for a few weeks in a place, and then removed to another part of the country. Mr. H. Briggs (Outwood-hall), said there was a deep valley running east and west in the neighbourhood of Overton, near Flockton, and there he found a great quantity of slag. He thought the Romans must have used hardies to bring the slag to a focus.

## THE IRON AND METAL TRADE OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WOLVERHAMPTON.]

FEB. 18.—The Iron Trade continues greatly depressed, but a shade of improvement in the home demand is experienced by some manufacturers.

The last news from America was more cheering, and some remittances were received and a few orders, but there is little disposition either on the part of the merchants there to order to any extent, or on the part of manufacturers here to execute any but small orders until the present amount of indebtedness is further reduced.

The miners west of Dudley have generally refused to accept the reduction in their wages of 1s. per day, but some have gone on, and it is not probable that the strike will be prolonged. A reduction of 1s. per ton has been made in coal east of Dudley, which will probably lead to a reduction in colliers' wages in that locality.

The general hardware trades of the district are very flat, but a slight improvement is experienced in the home demand, and the news from the East Indies is rather more assuring. From the United States and South America, however, scarcely any orders are received.

Messrs. Sandford and Owen, of the Phoenix Works, Rotherham, who have engagements with parties in this district, have been compelled to call their creditors together for the purpose of submitting a statement of their affairs, and asking for indulgence. They state that the accounts which they will submit will show their perfect solvency, the necessity for this step arising from circumstances of a merely temporary character. The meeting takes place to-morrow, at Leeds. The firm makes wheels and axles to a large extent. It is not probable that their debts to ironmasters in this part of the country are heavy.

In the Birmingham Share Market but little has been done during the week, but prices have been rising. Midland stock has been done at 100; Birmingham Canal closed yesterday at 90 to 92 1/2, whilst in railways prices were higher.

The proprietors of coal mines in the Oldbury district have taken a step which, if it be faithfully carried out, will prove of considerable advantage. Hitherto the practice has been to keep a running account for the quarter—the purchaser giving a bill at three months, one month after the quarter is expired. Under this system an average credit of 3 1/2 months is given, and whether the purchaser be an ironmaster or a dealer in coal for domestic purposes, he is able to convert the coal into cash at a much earlier period, so that this was one of the means for creating fictitious capitals by the creation of two or more bills, representing at the same time a single value. The coalmasters have met and decided to establish monthly settlements, and to accept at the close of the month no bills exceeding three months, allowing 2 1/2 per cent. for cash. This step is important in itself, but it is still more important as a suggestion as to the means by which only the mercantile world can be purged from the fraud and insolvency which now so extensively pervades it.

Whatever alterations may be made in the law, however the proceedings of bankruptcy and insolvent courts may be improved, fraudulent debtors will still be left off easily, and practices permitting persons to trade without capital will still continue, so long as honest traders contend against the evil individually. It is not worth one man's while to go to the expense and trouble of opposing an insolvent or a bankrupt, and of exposing his past transactions; he is naturally inclined to get what he can, and put up with his loss. But a union of the members of similar trades, admitting only respectable men to join them, could by united action lay down general rules as to credits, and could take united action to expose, if they could not punish, those whose dishonesty threatens to convert trade into a lottery, the prizes in which will be reserved for the most consummate scoundrels. It is not only in large operations that the system of incuring debts without a reasonable prospect of payment obtains. The Insolvent Act is now extensively taken advantage of by all classes of persons, even by many in the receipt of weekly wages; whilst the number of shopkeepers, beerhouse-keepers, publicans, &c., who have either paid small compositions or "taken the benefit of the Act," is almost incalculable. To wait for Acts of Parliament to cure the evil is a delusion. The remedy lies in united action amongst honest men, to separate them manifestly from mere adventurers, and to protect their property from the machinations of fraudulent traders. For the last half century English society has been freighting itself from the transmigration of old institutions, including guilds, which had been unsuited to the altered state of business transactions; but the necessity for other and more effective associations is becoming more and more manifest, if mutual confidence, which is the essence of commercial success, is not to be entirely broken down.

## NATIONAL BANK.

A special general meeting of proprietors was held at the Bank House, Old Broad-street, yesterday, Mr. F. NEWMAN in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that those who were present at the ordinary general meeting in May last would recollect that many shareholders considered it was very inconvenient that the meeting should be held at the Derby and that if it were fixed for the day following they would get a much larger attendance, and the directors had, in accordance with the wish thus expressed, convened a special general meeting, so as to alter the day to the fourth Thursday in May. Before calling on the secretary to read the notice from the Gazette, he would remind them that that was the only business which they could deal with.

Mr. H. B. HYDE (the secretary) then read the advertisement in the London and Dublin GAZETTE convening the meeting, as also that to be held on Friday next to confirm the business done at the present meeting.

Mr. WHEELER spoke to the advisability of having two meetings in each year, and argued that as they had not only nothing to conceal, but had every desire for publicity, he saw no reason why they should not imitate some of their neighbours in London by holding half-yearly meetings. He was aware that it was usual for Irish banks to hold their meetings only once a year; but as they were now the National Bank he did not see why they should continue in their old system with regard to the frequency of their meetings.

The CHAIRMAN said they could not make such an alteration as Mr. Wheeler spoke of without having their deed of settlement changed, which he considered almost unnecessary, as any shareholder could always obtain all the information he asked for at the office.

The resolution for altering the day for holding the annual meeting to the fourth Tuesday in May, a shareholder having suggested that Tuesday would be more convenient than Thursday, was then passed. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors, which was appropriately acknowledged, terminated the proceedings.

REFUSAL TO WORK MINES.—An important decision was given by Vice-Chancellor Page Wood, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, in the case of Knight v. Schneider—billed for a specific performance by defendant—was heard. It appears that ironstone of the hematite and apatite descriptions has been discovered in Ex-moor Forest, Somerset. The defendant alleged the non-existence of the mineral within the area let in sufficient quantities to pay for working. The plaintiff argued with effort to discover the mineral. Decision for plaintiff, subject only to a question reserved, as to whether the plaintiff's board to show his title to grant lease, which depends on the nature of the agreement between the parties.

METALLIC ALLOYS.—Mr. L. A. Bahr, of Greek-street, Soho, proposes the use of a metallic alloy, afterwards galvanized, for sheathing ships, boiler-plates, tubes, and other similar purposes.

## COST-BOOK MINES—ACTIONS FOR CALLS.

HYBART V. PARKER.—Court of Common Pleas, Westminster, Feb. 10.

COR: WILLIAMS, CROWDER, AND WILLIS, J.J.

For Plaintiff.—Counsel: R. P. Collier, Esq., Q.C., and C. G. Pridgen, Esq.  
For Defendant.—Counsel: M. Smith, Esq., Q.C., and Thomas Tapping, Esq.—Attorney: Charles Russell, Esq., of Bristol.—Agent: A. W. Irwin, Esq., Gray's Inn.

The case is a simple contract, debt, or damages due to him from such defendant as a cost-book mine against an adventurer therein, notwithstanding the rules of such company give the pursuer an express power to bring such action.

The above important item of cost book law was solemnly decided by the full Court of Common Pleas, at Westminster. The facts of the case were as follows:—The East Birch Tor Tin Mine, constituted on the Cost-book Principle, numbered among its rules the following clauses:—1. An authority to the adventurers present at any general or special general meeting of the adventurers and shareholders of and in the company, held pursuant to its rules, to make any call or calls they might think necessary for working its mines upon the said adventurers and shareholders, in respect of their several shares therein.—2. That all calls should be paid into such bank as the committee for the time being appointed, pursuant to the rules for the management of the company, might direct, within 14 days after such calls should have been made out.—3. That for the better enforcing payment of any call or calls made pursuant to such authority, and found to be in arrears, the same should be considered, and was thereby declared, to be a debt or debts due from the shareholders or respective shareholders so in arrears to the pursuer of the company, who should have power to recover the same as a simple contract, debt, or damages due to him from such defendant as a cost-book mine against an adventurer therein, notwithstanding the rules of such company give the pursuer an express power to bring such action.

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and discharge their cargoes alongside the pier, free of all charges. The cost of carriage to Kenmare is 2s. per ton, and the price of coals delivered from Swans 16s. to 18s. per ton. It is intended to work the system quarry situated on the Shirley property, Lough Tea, county Monaghan, in a very vigorous manner, and the respective agent of the property has entered into correspondence here with a gentleman who seems to possess all the facilities which ever ensure a spirited and profitable working of a quarry.

## WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

**GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.**—J. HARRIS, Leamington, Apparatus for preventing the explosion of steam-boilers. —W. C. HOLMES, W. HOLMES & CO., Huddersfield: Manufacture of gas, and in apparatus employed therein. —A. HOLLIS, S. LEE, Darlington: Construction of chaldron-wagon and other railway wheels. —R. HARRISON, Derby: Break lever guard of railway trucks. —D. WILLIAMS, Tredgar: Construction of ovens or furnaces for the manufacture of coke, and in the means of emptying or discharging the same. —C. KEMPTON, St. John's Wood: Improved railway guide. —J. WELCH, Southall: Break levers of railway wagons. —L. R. W. JOHNSON, W. STANBROOK, Oldbury: Break levers of railway wagons. —L. BUCAR, C. E. R. P. Machinery or apparatus for breaking stones, minerals, and other analogous substances. —R. AYTON, Edinburgh: Safety cages or apparatus for mines. —J. CHATTERTON, Devonshire-street, Islington: Electric telegraph wires, and in insulating telegraphic wires.

**SAFETY-VALVES.**—The increasing use of high-pressure steam, from its superior economy, has rendered the production of a thoroughly efficient safety-valve more than ever necessary. The "Double-discharge Safety-Valve," patented by Mr. Thomas Elliott, Tipping-street, Manchester, is, if we may judge from the readiness with which boiler owners adopt it, really useful, and calculated in a great measure to prevent boiler explosions. The inventor is a locomotive engineer of some experience, and had frequently observed that the safety-valve on the boiler of a steam engine, when blowing off the valve scarcely ever opened the 15th of an inch round the circumference, so that when the valve is elevated there are two separate outlets for the steam instead of one, the area for escape being thus nearly double. The valve is kept down either by dead weight or spring balance, so arranged that they may be locked up to prevent their being tampered with. It has neither spindle nor side, and is, therefore, not liable to become inoperative from corrosion. Mr. Elliott's valve is a float in connection with the valve, so that when the water falls below its proper level the steam is allowed to escape.

**GALVANISING METALS.**—After the metal to be galvanised has been passed through the ordinary acid baths, and been dried, it is immersed in the ordinary spelter bath, which is kept in a state of gentle agitation by any convenient mechanical arrangement. In place of using sal-ammoniac on the top of the bath, as at present employed in the galvanising process, Mr. L. A. Bahr, Greek-street, Soho, proposes to employ resinous and fatty matter, either combined or separate, to cover the surface of the bath for the purpose of preventing oxidation. By this means he is enabled to prevent the formation of dross or muric acid, and ammoniac of zinc, which is generally precipitated to the bottom of the bath in the ordinary modes of conducting the galvanising process. In some cases he proposes to introduce the articles to be galvanised into the spelter bath, from the sides or bottom, in place of immersing them from the top, whereby he protects the spelter from the action of the air, the bath being also closed by a lid or cover, which is luted so as to be perfectly air tight. For the facility of introducing wire or bars of metal into the bath from the sides or bottom, he employs suitable stop cocks fitted with funnel mouths. On opening the cock the bar to be galvanised is pushed through it, and the small quantity of molten metal which escapes into the funnel mouth is partially cooled by the application of a wet rag or sponge, or other cooling agent, to the sides of the funnel mouth, so as to keep the metal in a semi-fluid state, whereby the metal itself forms the barrier against any further escape from the bath.

**CASTING METALS.**—Mr. W. Barwell, of Birmingham, proposes in the casting of hollow cylinders of copper or brass, such as are used for the manufacture of tubes and printing rollers, to make a mould of a suitable form for casting a cylinder, and support in the axis of the mould a core or cylinder, and pour the molten metal into the space between the mould and the core, and the metal is poured in the usual way. He makes the said mould of coarse sand, mixed with horse-dung, or chopped straw or hay, or other suitable matter, and the core of a cylinder of the same material, in the interior of which he prefers inserting a metallic rod or cylinder, for the purpose of strengthening the same. In order to make the mould and core more porous he prick small holes therein. When the molten metal is poured into the moulds prepared as described, the air escapes freely through the pores and perforations in the mould and core, and the casting produced is sounder than castings obtained by the ordinary method of casting. The casting is not removed from the mould until it has perfectly cooled.

**PATENT CASE—OILING PISTONS.**—At the Rochdale County Court, on Thursday, Mr. J. S. Turner Green gave judgment in the case Fielding v. McNaught, in which the plaintiff claimed 50s. damages from the defendant, on the ground of his having infringed the plaintiff's patent for lubricating by oil the pistons of steam-engines. The case was heard three weeks ago, the judge then taking time to consider his judgment. His Honour said that the great object of Fielding's patent was to make the piston self supplying with lubricating matter. The ratchet wheel, the motion from the engine, the lever, were not rendered new by combination. In both cases there was what had been called a plunger; but it was a question whether these two implements acted in the same way, were from the same idea, and were the same invention, for conveying the lubricating matter to the piston, requiring it. He was of opinion that they were substantially different. Although each was called a plunger they were different and distinct in their mode of operation, and distinct in the idea of each invention; for one acted by outward force, the other took advantage of a law of nature—gravitation. The verdict would, therefore, be for the defendant. The court was crowded. —*Manchester Guardian.*

**SULPHUR MUNDIC FOR SALE.**—This article will produce 30 per cent. and upwards sulphur, and will be dressed to the wishes of the purchaser; and will be delivered f.o.b. at a wharf in the Truro River. Approved bill will be taken. —For the price and quantity, &c., application to be made to FRANCIS BOTTRILL, Camborne.

**WANTED TO RENT, A SMALL SMELTING WORKS.**—Applications to be made to "P. X." *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street.

**OLD RAILS—WANTED TO BUY, 1000 or 2000 tons of OLD RAILS,** from on board at any port in the United Kingdom. —Apply to Messrs. TOWNSEND, WOOD, and CO., Swansea.

**TO BE SOLD, CHEAP, ONE 36 in. ROTARY ENGINE,** with fly-wheel and one boiler (near Plymouth). —For particulars, apply to Mr. H. MILLS, 17½, George-street, Plymouth.

**TO BE SOLD, TWENTY SHARES IN THE LINZ COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED),** situated at Burnupfield, near Gateshead. The property is of gentlemen of great influence and wealth, and the coal produced is of the best class for domestic purposes. The mine is in full working order. The shares are £100 each, with £20 paid. —Address, "P. T." *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

**WIDNES OIL WORKS AND SOAPERY, RUNCORN GAP, NEAR ST. HELENS AND WARRINGTON, LANCASHIRE.** After that part of the *Journal* in which Mr. WHEATLEY KIRK'S advertisement of the sale of the works appeared, we received the following: —**ORDER OF SALE ALTERED.**—The sale to commence punctually at 12 o'clock, and the whole of the buildings, plant, utensils, &c., will be offered first in one entire lot, as a working concern; and, if not so sold, then the land, buildings, steam-engine and boilers, without the working plant, utensils, &c., will be offered in one lot; and then, if so sold (but not otherwise), the whole of the working plant, utensils, &c., will be proceeded with, and sold by piecemeal, as per catalogue, which, with any other information, may be had at the offices of the Auctioneer, Cross-street Chambers, Cross-street, Manchester; and 4, Kirkgate, Leeds.

**TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.**—TO BE DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the LEASE of the very valuable beds of HARD and SOFT COAL, lying underneath about 500 acres of land, in Brinsley, in the parish of Gresley, in the county of Nottingham.

The coal has been well ascertained, and is known to be of a very superior quality; and there are powers in the lease to enable the lessees to get and work the ironstone, which is believed to exist in abundance on the estate. Two shafts, each 10 ft. diameter, have already been sunk in the deep, to a depth of 50 yards, and are each lined with the best description of iron tubing. Two other shafts have also been sunk to the upper bed of soft coal, the whole of which is headed out and ready for working.

There is a complete and easy communication by means of a branch railway, recently constructed, connecting the colliery with the Cromford Canal and the Erewash Valley Railway, at Stoneyford; and there are engines and material on the spot necessary for proceeding with the works forthwith.

The above colliery is exceedingly well situated in the far-famed Valley of the Erewash, in the immediate vicinity of the Codnor Park and other ironworks; and, with every facility and means of transit, it is considered to be an opportunity for a safe and highly remunerative investment rarely to be met with.

For particulars, and to treat, application may be made to Mr. SHAW, engineering surveyor, College-place, All Saints, Derby.

**GAS ENGINEERING.—GAS WORKS ERECTED FOR PRIVATE USE,** as well as for VILLAGES, TOWNS, or CITIES, at Home or Abroad. Gas Works remodelled and leased. References to fifty Gas Works. —GEORGE BOWER, ST. NEOTS, HUNTS.

**PURE AIR BREATHING IN MINES, &c., OR IN ANY IMPURE ATMOSPHERE.—WANTED, A PARTNER, TO WORK A NEW PATENT,** by which PURE AIR can be BREATHED IN MINES, SHIPS, HOUSES, &c., &c., in any noxious vapour. —For prospectus, apply, by letter, to WM. HOWARD, type founder, 72, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-Fields.

**IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO INJURE A BOILER FROM SHORTNESS OF WATER** with one of my PATENT DOUBLE DISCHARGE 4 in. SAFETY VALVES, with FLOAT attached, to open when the water goes down. —T. ELLIOTT, 33, Tipping-street, Ardwick.

**DUMPING AND WINDING ENGINES.—FOR SALE,** an excellent 50 in. PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, two boilers 10 tons each, perfect condition, nearly new, with fire-proof house. A 24 in. WHIM HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with 10 tons boiler, nearly new, in excellent condition, and having machine attached.

As these engines are very superior in make and condition, parties requiring engines do well to examine them. —Apply to Mr. C. W. WILSON, 31, Southernhay, Exeter.

**MINING ENTERPRISE.—THE ONE-HALF** of a valuable TIN MINE, situated in a favourable locality, having every facility for extension of plant, with water-power, and all other accessories, TO BE DISPOSED OF. —Letters to be addressed to "J. T. C." *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street. The property is already more than paying its cost. The wish of the present proprietors is to obtain further capital, to be employed in developing the mine.

**MINING CAPTAIN WANTED IMMEDIATELY,** for a MINE in CARDIGANSHIRE. It is absolutely requisite that the applicant should have a thorough practical knowledge of working a lead mine, and dressing the ore. London references will be preferred. The closest investigation will be made into character and ability. Fairly liberal terms will be given. —Apply, stating age, references, salary, and previous situations, to "C. G.," Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

**TO MINE COMPANIES.—A GENTLEMAN,** residing on the Banks of the Tamar, who has had many years' experience in mining matters generally, but especially in the duties of PUSHER or SECRETARY, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT in either of these capacities in the Calstock or Callington districts, which his residence commands easily. The most satisfactory reference given, and security if required. —Address, "A. B.," Post-office, Baitash, Cornwall. London References: Messrs. Bennett and Stark, solicitors, No. 4, Farnival's Inn, Holborn.

**PARTNERSHIP.—A GENTLEMAN** with a most valuable connection as engineering auctioneer and valuer, also as merchant engineer and machinery agent, for home and exportation, is desirous of MEETING with a PARTNER, a man of influence, intelligent, energetic, and industrious habits, to enable him to extend his sphere of operations, and establish a branch in London. —Apply, "P. S.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

**WANTED, A PARTNER OR TWO IN A SMALL STEAM COAL COLLIERY IN WALES,** within seven and eleven miles of two ports. —For further particulars, apply to "L. J.," Post-office, Aberdare.

**WANTED, A MANAGING FOREMAN, TO TAKE CHARGE,** under a resident partner, of large LEAD and SILVER SMELTING and REFINING WORKS. He must be thoroughly conversant with the assaying and smelting of lead and silver ores, as also with Pattinson's Desilvering Process. Unexceptionable references and security required. None but thoroughly practical men need apply. —Address, "Box 22," Chester.

**WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as BLAST FURNACE MANAGER,** who has been acting in the capacity of under manager for upwards of seven years. Has had great experience in the making of pig-iron in all its various branches, and can be well recommended by his present and late employers. —Apply to HOSKIN and SON, *Gazette* office, Whitley.

**MANAGER OF COAL WORKS.—A MAN OF EXPERIENCE** is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT as MANAGER OF COAL WORKS. First class testimonials as to character and ability. —Apply to S. STONEY, Rhos, near Wrexham.

**WANTED, A GOOD SECOND-HAND PUMPING ENGINE,** 36 to 45 in. cylinder. —Apply to W. H. M. BLAWS, Esq., East Hender Mine, Camborne, Cornwall.

**TO CHEMICAL AND METALLURGICAL MANUFACTURERS.** —WANTS A SITUATION as CHEMIST or PRACTICAL SMELTER, or to combine both, a PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN, who studied under the late Prof. Johnston, of Durham, and who has acted as chemical superintendent of a copper works in South Wales for the last ten years. The advertiser has a thorough knowledge of copper smelting, practically and chemically; is also a geologist and mineralogist, and has had considerable practice in silver assaying; and knows the various processes now in operation for the extraction of gold and silver from ores of copper. He is now open for an engagement at home or abroad, and can produce testimonials of the highest respectability. —Communications addressed "Chemist," *Cambrian* office, Swansea, will be attended to.

**TO IRONMASTERS.—THE ADVERTISER** has been MANAGING FORGE and MILLS for the last 20 years, and will shortly be OPEN to a FRESH ENGAGEMENT. Unexceptionable references. —Address, W. B. POPKIN, chemist, Maesteg, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.

**TO PUBLIC COMPANIES, &c.—A PRACTICAL CHEMIST,** of considerable experience, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT. He is acquainted with the chemistry of agriculture, manures, and colouring matters, and the analysis of ores, &c. No objection to go abroad. —Apply to "S.," care of Mrs. G. Clough, Fairfield, Manchester.

**TO CAPITALISTS.—SILVER AND COPPER MINING IN MEXICO.**—A GENTLEMAN, recently returned from a survey of the provinces of Chihuahua, Sonora, and Chimalapa, proposes to FORM a PRIVATE ASSOCIATION, on the principle of limited liability, for the purpose of WORKING certain rich COPPER and SILVER MINES, and of carrying out other profitable commercial operations. Gentlemen who are disposed to enter on a *bona fide* into such undertakings will be provided with full particulars on application to Mr. CHAS. SWIN, No. 11, Cullum-street, City. Most satisfactory references given and required.

**NOTICE.—AN ENGINEER,** educated at the École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures à Paris, which is allowed to be one of the first technical institutions in existence, and who, on the completion of his studies, received a diploma of special distinction, and who has since then been employed in a machine manufacturing of the greatest respectability on the Rhine, is desirous of MEETING with an ENGAGEMENT in Germany, Russia, England, or elsewhere. The advertiser is fully conversant with the German, French, and English languages, and possesses the best testimonials as regards his professional acquirements, as well as of his moral principles. —Further particulars may be obtained from Dr. KERNER, Mining and Polytechnical Office, Leipzig, Saxony.

**COMMISSION AGENCY.—A PERSON** calling on mines and manufactures in the Western Counties of England and Wales would be glad to MEET with ONE or TWO more AGENCIES ON COMMISSION. Good references and security, if required. —Address, "P. W.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street.

**TO IRONMASTERS.—A GENTLEMAN,** practically acquainted with iron mining, and the manufacture of wrought-iron and steel, having had 11 years' experience, and competent to plan and superintend the making and erection of all the necessary machinery and plant of an ironworks, wishes for a SITUATION as GENERAL MANAGER of an IRONWORKS, or any similar occupation abroad. —Address, "Herrage," care of Abbott, Barton, and Co., advertisement contractors, 2, Upper Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TO THE IRON TRADE.—WANTED, at a MODERATE RENTAL, or to PURCHASE, A SMALL IRONWORKS.** —Address, with full particulars, to "S. J. W.," Post-office, Wolverhampton.

**TO ENGINE BUILDERS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—WANTED, A SMALL LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, NEW, or in good working order,** to work the branches and short line of a colliery. —Tenders, with full particulars, weight, and price, to be sent to G. B. FORSTER, Esq., Cramlington, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

**COAL AND IRONSTONE MINES TO BE LET, ON ROYALTY;** about 100 acres, situated in the South Staffordshire district. —Apply to S. STONEY, Rhos, near Wrexham.

**NORTH WHEAL EMMA.—THE OFFICES** of this COMPANY are 20, BARGE YARD CHAMBERS, BUCKLESBURY.

**GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—FORTY SHARES** in this valuable property FOR SALE, at 6s. each; or an agreement would be entered into to take all the coal, and share the profit. —Apply, by letter, to Messrs. TUCKER and CO., 31, Sun-street, Bishopsgate.

**MOUNT CARBON.—A FEW HUNDRED SHARES FOR SALE,** at 2s. per share. —Address, "Carbon," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-st.

**MR. JOHN RISLEY, MINE SHAREBROKER,** JAMAICA COFFEE HOUSE, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. The following shares are worthy the special attention of capitalists at present prices: —

East Basset. South Carr Brea. East Wheel Russell. Penden Conso. Wheel Harriet. North Wheel Trellway. This mine is opening up in depth for copper equal to Boscawen and Trellway. —divided £40,000, and Levant Mine, £160,000, on an outlay not exceeding £1000—both neighbouring mines. Shares bought and sold at the closest market prices, on reasonable terms. —Feb. 19, 1858.

**MINING OFFICES, HAYLE, CORNWALL, AND 1, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.—JAMES HOLLOW OFFERS HIS ADVICE,** from information acquired amongst the mines, and in the mining district, to those desirous of investing. —Feb. 19, 1858.

**MR. GEORGE BUDGE, of 4, BIRCHEN LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON,** has SHARES FOR SALE at the following prices: —  
30 Ganton, 10s. 6d. 10 Kelly Bray, 30s. 50 Drake Wells, 10s. 6d.  
20 Killy (St. Agnes), 24s. 100 Redmoor, 7s. 3d. 20 Bur. Bur. (Au.), £124½.  
4 Far Conso, £22. 50 Sordridge Conso, 29s. 10 Wheel Emma.  
100 Wh. Trellway, 16s. 6d. 50 Vale of Towy, 25s. 9d. 2 Mary Ann, £47½.  
50 East Trevelyan, £25. 100 Castell, 8s. 9d. 20 Telly, £1½.  
50 Tamar Conso, 24s. 2 Trellway. 20 Greenich, 31s. 3d.  
50 Wheel Zion, 17s. 5 Tolvadden. 2 Sharp Tor.  
1 Devon Gt. Conso, £170. 10 Wheel Margery, 25s. 2 Wh. Margaret, £68½.

**MESSRS. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON,** continue to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BANKING, MINING, and RAILWAY SHARES, many of which will pay 20 per cent., with every prospect of increasing considerably in value.

Messrs. FULLER and Co. have FOR SALE Dividend Shares, much below their real value, and must increase in price; also, a few shares conducted on the Limited Liability Act, which in a short time will become a safe dividend property; also, Shares in the leading Banks, and £2000 Railway Bonds.

Every information afforded at the office, between Ten and Five. Communications promptly attended to.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, PERKINS, and SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS** for the PURCHASE and SALE of STATE, CITY, and RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING, and BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them. [DUPEE, PERKINS, and SAYLES refer to the Editor of the *Mining Journal*.]

**IN CHANCERY.** In the Matter of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES' WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and of the MIZEN HEAD COPPER MINING COMPANY.

**BY DIRECTIONS OF WILLIAM BROOKE, Esq.,** the Master of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland, charged with the winding-up of this company, —Notice is hereby given, that the said Master will PROCEED, on Monday, the 1st day of March next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers, Inns Quay, in the City of Dublin, to MAKE A CALL on all those contributories of the said company who have not paid up the full sum of £1 per share for all shares in the company, in respect of which they are contributories in this matter, for such sum as respectively as shall be sufficient to make up the full sum of £1 per share for each share in respect of which such persons are respectively contributories in this matter, after crediting such contributories respectively with the several sums appearing by the list of contributories, settled in this matter, to have been paid in respect of the shares for which such persons respectively are contributories, as by said list appears; such call to be without prejudice to any proceedings on the part of the official manager, to compel the directors or managing committee of said company, or any of them, to pay for any shares in the said company wrongfully or improperly issued by them, and which have not been paid for to the said company. All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour, and place, to offer objections to such call, and, in the meantime, to inspect the proposal of the official manager, setting forth the particulars of the proposed call.

EDWARD JOHN BOLTON, Solicitor for the Official Manager, Dated this 11th day of February, 1858. 67, Stephens-green South, Dublin.

**LIST OF STEAM-ENGINES AND MACHINERY FOR SALE** AND REQUIRED (February 1858), consisting of PUMPING and PORTABLE ENGINES, and BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES and ROLLING STOCK, IRON VESSELS, STEAM CRANES, and MACHINERY and TOOLS; on application to Mr. JAMES BURNETT, Engineering and Agency Office, 18, Cannon-street, City, E.C.

**STEAM BOILERS.—COAL PROPRIETORS** and others requiring BOILERS, for home use or export, of first-rate make, cheap, and proved to a high pressure, apply to ELLIS LEVER, 2, Cleveland-buildings, Market-street, Manchester.

**LEAD FOR EXPORTATION.—PIG-LEAD** (hard and soft) SOLD at LOW RATES. THE BEST PRICE given for LEAD ASHES, &c., and OLD LEAD. —ROUFFEL and CO., Southwark Lead Works, Gravel-lane, London.

**MAPS.—A MAP OF BULLER, BASSET, DOLCOATH, and SETON MINING DISTRICT,** will be FORWARDED, on the receipt of 12 postage stamps, by Mr. R. Symons, 223, Gresham House, London.

**WICKLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).** —THE DIVIDEND OF THIRTY POUNDS PER CENT., as declared for the past half-year, will be PAYABLE on and after Monday, the 1st day of March next, at the office of the company, 10, Leinster Chambers, 45, Dame-street; and in London, at the Banking House of Messrs. Paget, Balaclava, and Co. Dublin, 45, Dame-street, Feb. 19, 1858.

**TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.** —Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND OF TEN SHILLINGS per share (being the 21st) has this day been declared on the shares in this company, payable forthwith. By order of the Board, HIRAM WILLIAMS, Sec.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1858. N.B. Certificates must be left at the office of the company, 61, Moorgate-street, London, six clear days, in order to be examined and marked.

**GREAT CRINNIS COPPER MINING COMPANY.** —Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at my office, as below, on Friday, the 26th day of February inst., at Two o'clock precisely, for the following business: —

1. To confirm the resolutions passed at the last meeting for winding-up the affairs of the company; and  
2. To consider, and, if approved, adopt an offer of £4000 for the mines and machinery and all the property of the company, and to give the committee power to carry out and complete all necessary arrangements consequent thereon, including the surrender of the sets of the mines. The attendance of the shareholders is particularly requested. By order, WILLIAM CHARLES, Sec.

27, Austinfriars, E.C., London, Feb. 15, 1858.

**ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.** —The Directors hereby give notice, that they expect to receive from the managers at the mines about the middle of next month information which may be of importance to the shareholders, and, consequently, they have POSTPONED the usual HALF-YEARLY MEETING until WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of March next, to be then HELD at the office of the company, at Two o'clock precisely, when the directors will make their report. The Directors also hereby give notice, that the half-yearly accounts and financial statement will be delivered to the shareholders upon application at the office on and after Friday next, the 15th inst. —38, Broad-street-buildings, Jan. 12, 1858.

**ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.** —Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of February inst., at Two o'clock in the afternoon. BENJAMIN WILKINS, Sec.

Offices, 17, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C., Feb. 15, 1858.

The Transfer-books of the company will be closed from Tuesday, the 23rd inst., to Tuesday, the 9th March next, inclusive.

The Report of the Directors, to be presented at the above meeting, will be ready for delivery at the company's office on and after Friday, the 19th inst., between the hours of Eleven and Three.

**EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—SHAREHOLDERS** who have not received copies of the ADDRESS of Mr. PETER BRUFF (late Engineer of the company), in reply to the attacks upon him, contained in the Report of the Directors to the Half-Yearly Meeting, held on the 18th inst., are informed that a COPY WILL BE SENT to any shareholder applying to Mr. BRUFF, by post or otherwise, at 19, Parliament-street, Westminster; or Ipswich.

**CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.** —Notice is hereby given, that the NEXT HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Caledonian Railway Company will be HELD at the Merchants' Hall, Hathersole street, Glasgow, on Friday, the 13th day of March, 1858, at One o'clock afternoon, in terms of the Statute. The Transfer-books will be closed from Saturday, 27th current, inclusive, until after the meeting. By order of the Board, WM. JOHNSTON, Chairman. ARCH. GIBSON, Sec.

Company's Offices, Glasgow, Feb. 17, 1858.

**MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.** —Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the company, held this day, has been ADJOURNED until One o'clock on THURSDAY NEXT, 25th February, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, for the purpose of taking the ballot, this day demanded, for the appointment of two auditors of the company.

Proxies must be lodged at the office of the company before Twelve o'clock on Tuesday next, the 23rd inst. —JAMES WALKER, Managing Director. Unstamped forms of proxy may be obtained at the office of the company, 33, New Broad-street, E.C. —Feb. 18, 1858.

**GEELONG AND BALLARAT RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).** —Notice is hereby given, that a FINAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at 16, Bishopsgate-street Within, on Thursday, the 25th of February inst., at One o'clock a.m. By order, HENRY GRAVES, Sec.

**WELLAND RAILWAY.** Capital, £205,500. LONDON COMMITTEE. Sir J. EASTHOPE, Bart.—CHAIRMAN. Sir W. CUBITT. T. BLASSEY, Esq. G. F. KITSON, Esq.

This railway, running nearly parallel with the Welland Canal, connects by a line 25 miles in length, Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, and Lake Huron, having its terminus at Port Colborne on the former, and at Port Dalhousie on the latter.

The enormous supplies of produce furnished by the Western States adjacent to the great lakes of North America will find their way both to the St. Lawrence and to New York by this route at less cost than by any other.

There can be no question, therefore, about an amount of traffic in one direction far exceeding the powers of the railway, while on the other it will bear back the supplies necessary for a country containing a population of ten millions.

The estimates of returns are based upon accurate information, without reference to a state of things hereafter to be developed, but to that existing at the present moment. Tables of the estimated profits, verified by official documents, may be seen at the offices of the London committee.

Six miles of the railway from Lake Ontario to the Great Western Railway are already completed, and the remainder, to connect Lake Erie, is under contract to be finished by the 1st May next.

The capital of £205,500 is divided into 7000 old, and 3000 new shares of £30 11s. each. The whole of the old shares have been already privately subscribed for, and also 945 of the new shares; 1000 of the new shares are reserved for Canada, leaving 1055 unallotted, which are now for the first time offered to the public. Upwards of £120,000 has been already paid up, and employed in the construction of the railway, and funds are now required for the completion of the railway, for rolling stock, and for the construction of grain elevators and warehouses at each end of the line.

It is also proposed to issue bonds for an amount of £30,000 sterling at par; upon which a payment of 25 per cent. must be made upon allotment, and the remainder by instalments of 25 per cent. on the first of each month until the whole is paid. These bonds bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and are redeemable on the 1st day of March, 1862, in London, at the banking house of Messrs. Bosanquet and Co., 73, Lombard-street.

A deposit of £1 will be required to be paid upon application for the shares, and an additional sum of £4 upon allotment, a further sum of £4 5s. per share on the 1st day of April next, in order to make the amount paid up on these shares equal to the amount paid up on the new shares already allotted.

Applications for these shares and bonds will be received at the banking-house of Messrs. Bosanquet and Co., and at the offices of the London committee, 13, King's Arms-yard, where forms of application and any further information required may be obtained up to the 25th February.

**THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORKSHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS.** From the tests to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be unhesitatingly affirmed.

**NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS,** 16, COZZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM. —STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale: —REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. [WIRE, &c.] REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.



**LECTURES TO WORKING MEN.**  
GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES, JERMYN STREET.  
THE SECOND COURSE OF SIX LECTURES ON THE FIRST PRINCIPLES OF CHEMISTRY, by Dr. HOPKINS, F.R.S., will be COMMENCED on MONDAY, the 1st March, at Eight o'clock.  
Tickets may be obtained, by working men only, on Monday next, from Ten o'clock, upon payment of a registration fee of 6d. Each Applicant is requested to bring his name, address, and occupation written on a piece of paper, for which the ticket will be exchanged.  
TRENHAM BEERS, Registrar.

**THE BYCHTON COAL AND CANNEL COMPANY, MOSTYN (LIMITED).**—Capital, £30,000, in 6000 shares of £5 each.  
The object for which this company is proposed to be formed is to work coal and other minerals in the Bychton estate, at Mostyn, in Flintshire.  
Terms have been made with the lessee, that they shall receive one-third of the profits as the consideration for the transfer of their interest to the company; this is proposed to be effected by allotting to them 2000 shares, which will be considered as fully paid up.

The lease is for 21 years, from September last; it comprises 430 acres, and has been granted upon terms more than ordinarily favourable to the lessee.  
An adit level upwards of a mile in length, driven through the estate at a very great expense, has proved seams of coal not less than 14 in number. They are as follows:—  
Cannel, a good gas and steam coal ..... 2 ft. 0 in. thick.  
Yard Coal, equal to Orrell King coal ..... 2 ft. 6 in. "  
Blue Cannel, good gas coal ..... 2 ft. 6 in. "  
3 Yard Coal, first-rate for house and purposes ..... 14 ft. 6 in. "  
3 Yard Coal, good steam coal; this seam also contains 15 in. of good gas coal on top ..... 10 ft. 2 in. "  
2 Yard Coal, excellent steam coal ..... 6 ft. 0 in. "  
Durborg, very good house coal ..... 7 ft. 0 in. "  
Stone Coal, second quality house coal ..... 4 ft. 0 in. "  
4 Coal, good smithy coal ..... 2 ft. 6 in. "  
4 Coal, usual Mostyn coal ..... 4 ft. 6 in. "  
30 in. Coal, excellent steam coal ..... 2 ft. 6 in. "  
Besides three other seams in the west part of the estate, viz.:—  
2-4 Bry, good coal ..... 5 ft. 6 in. "  
3 Yard Bychton, good ..... 6 ft. 6 in. "  
4 Coal, excellent ..... 3 ft. 0 in. "

It is estimated that there are in the estate more than 15,000,000 tons of coal and cannel. A principal shaft of 12 feet diameter, bricked, and set with Aberdeen lime, is nearly completed. This will work the 3 yard coal; the 3 yard coal is being worked by another shaft; and a third shaft has been sunk to work the cannel coal.  
The situation of the colliery is upon the line of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, and within a quarter mile of the Dee, affording the advantage of both land and water carriage, whilst its position in other respects must secure a large local sale.

The various seams can be worked with the greatest facility, and at an extremely moderate expense. The superior quality of the Mostyn coal is too well known to require comment, and the steam coal here is reported to be equal to that of the South Wales Collieries.

The estate contains also valuable veins of iron ore, to the number of about 60, besides large balls of iron ore under every seam of coal; these may all be worked with profit. The immense advantages possessed by this concern will, therefore, it is confidently anticipated, enable it to compete successfully with any other, and to realise to those who may embark in the undertaking a profit of almost incredible magnitude.

Applications for shares should be addressed to Messrs. TOWNSEND, RIDLEY, and JACKSON, solicitors, 21, Fenchurch-street, Liverpool.

**THE CARDIFF PRESERVED COAL AND COKE COMPANY (LIMITED).**

Incorporated pursuant to the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856.  
Capital £30,000, in 6000 shares of £5 each.—Paid up in full at the time of subscription.  
REGISTERED OFFICE.—BLACKWEIR, CARDIFF.  
SECRETARY.—Mr. George Ashcroft.  
A manufactory is now erected at Blackweir, Cardiff, and the manufacture and sale of the material commenced.  
The patentee has undertaken to manage the works of the company, without remuneration for his time and experience, until dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum are paid to the shareholders. A stipulation to this effect is incorporated in the Articles of Association, which may be seen at the office of the company by persons desirous of subscribing for shares.—A small number only remain on sale.  
Specimens may be seen, every information obtained, and references given, at the office of the company, Blackweir, Cardiff, Mr. GEORGE ASHCROFT, secretary, to whom applications for shares should be made. Specimens are also deposited and information obtained from—  
Messrs. W. and G. RICHARDSON, 70, Cornhill, London.  
Capt. HAVINDE, 68, Cornhill, London.  
Messrs. ROSS, Esq., Exchange-street, Liverpool.  
Messrs. BARNARD, THOMAS, and Co., Albion Chambers, Bristol.  
Messrs. THOMAS COX and Sons, Swansea and Cardiff.  
SAMPY GARDNER, Esq., Neath.  
Capt. PARRY, Jerusalem Subscription Rooms, Cardiff, London.

The material manufactured by this company possesses the following advantages:—  
1. It is from 8 to 12 per cent. stronger than any coal from which it may be made.  
2. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO TONS can be stowed on board ship in the space required for 100 tons of coal.  
3. The blocks are of uniform size and weight (56 lbs. each), and they become harder and make a more enduring fire after the lapse of ten or twelve months than when newly made.

**CHOLLACOTT CONSOLS MINE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.  
SIR,—In your Journal of Jan. 30, and Feb. 13, the two advertisements signed by Robert Daly (the dismissed secretary of this mine) are a mere subterfuge, emanating from himself and a self-packed constituted committee, to endeavour to obstruct the legitimate mode of carrying out the operations of the mine to prove its resources, for the benefit of the company as well as for the public good.  
It is impossible that anything emanating from such persons, to suit their own purpose, can damage my credit, or have any tendency to deteriorate my reputation, either in the county of Devon or Cornwall, or any other place where I have been known. It is not, perhaps, generally known why Mr. Daly was so summarily discharged from the secretaryship. It was for neglect, and refusal to do his duty. On Sept. 6 last he wrote me that he could not send me a correct share list, as Mr. Ennor was not in the way, and that he (Daly) connected the accounts by Mr. Ennor's directions, who at that date did not possess a share in the mine. On Dec. 15, two of the committee of management and myself proving that Mr. Daly had been transacting business without receiving the calls due thereon, on Dec. 31 Mr. Daly refused to remit to me the cash which he had received, and which belonged to the company, in order to pay the labourers and others, although directed so to do by Messrs. Orion and Binn (two gentlemen of the committee), but kept the money in defiance until Dec. 30. On Jan. 12, I requested Mr. Daly to convene a general meeting for the 20th, which was done, when a few mushroom shareholders, holding 63 (60,000) shares, and their leader, holding 170 shares, obstructed the proceedings, and refused to take the votes of the shareholders present by the number of shares, but would take them by a show of hands, giving the parties present who held only five shares the same power as some of the gentlemen present holding 1000 and 700 each. The proceedings at this meeting I was advised were illegal, and I consequently called, at the request of the committee, and in my own right as partner and manager, a special general meeting of shareholders for the 3d inst., giving each shareholder 10 days' notice thereof, the proceedings of which meeting have appeared in your Journal. Mr. Daly did not appear at this meeting, and refused to hand over the books, papers, and monies of the company to the committee, but in the meantime issued and sent circulars of the illegal proceedings of the 20th inst., with a statement of accounts, wherein he states that the shareholders were £20 11s. 3d. in debt after the calls had been paid, whereas it should be £13 3s. 9d. in favour of the company; and in the further statement of accounts says he had £40 14s. in hand, when he ought to have given credit for £13 10s. more, making it £24 4s.  
Now, Sir, if business is to be carried on in such a manner as this, it cannot be wondered at that Mr. Daly should have been unceremoniously dismissed.  
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
JAMES CARPENTER.  
Anderton Cottage, Tavistock, Feb. 18.

**BRICKS.**—Messrs. OATES and INGRAM inform brick makers on an extensive scale that their PATENT SOLID BRICK MACHINE is now THOROUGHLY and EFFICIENTLY TESTED, and are prepared to OFFER the following counties to the trade, in districts, either by ROYALTY or PURCHASE:—Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex, Essex, Kent, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Oxford, Gloucester, Hertford, Berks, Bucks, Huntingdon, Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, Wilts, Hants, and Isle of Wight.

With this PATENT MACHINE the ordinary surface clay requires no preparation whatever, whilst that of a rocky nature has merely to be passed through rollers in the usual way, and thence, WITHOUT ANY FORMING, INTO THE MACHINE, FROM WHICH THE BRICKS ARE REMOVED DIRECT TO THE KILN IN A STATE READY FOR BURNING.

The MACHINE is now making upwards of THIRTY BRICKS PER MINUTE at the works of Messrs. KIRK and PARRY, Government contractors, Fort Elson, near Newport; and also at the Patent Solid Brick Works of T. WALLS INGRAM, Oldbury, near Birmingham.

Application for orders to see the machine in operation to be made to Messrs. OATES and INGRAM, Bradford-street, Birmingham. Samples of clay may be sent and passed through the machine, and the bricks burnt, or a sample brick will be sent to any party wishing to see one.

**BLACKALDER FIRE-BRICK COMPANY,**

WORKS, NEAR PLYMPTON, DEVON.  
MANUFACTURERS OF PLAIN, CIRCULAR, ARCH, WEDGE, and BULL-HEAD FIRE BRICKS, FIRE LUMPS, TILES, &c., and every description of FIRE GOODS.  
Office 9, Duke-street, Westminster, London, W.

**LEVER'S IMPROVED COLLIERY BRATTICE-CLOTH,**

in all widths, from 15 to 30 in.—For samples and prices, apply to the manufacturer, ELLIS LEVER, 2, Cleveland-buildings, Market-street, Manchester.

**ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORIES.**

DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.  
Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.R.S., Author of "Manual of Practical Assaying," Metallurgical Papers, &c.

Assays and Analyses of every description performed as usual. Special Instruction in Assaying and Analysis. Consultations in every branch of Metallurgical and Manufacturing Chemistry. Assistance rendered to intending Patentees, &c.  
For amount of fees, apply to the office, as above.

**GUARANTEED PATENTS.**—The present practice of granting

patents for inventions without examination or discrimination renders their validity and consequent value doubtful and uncertain; and, as the number of applications for patents annually increases, the risk of collision and of anticipation becomes greater. To remedy these evils, the UNDERSIGNED are prepared to GUARANTEE BY BOND the NOVELTY and VALIDITY OF PATENTS PROCURED AND SPECIFIED BY THEM, on terms which may be known on application.

BARLOW AND CO., Patent Office, 55, Chancery-lane, London.

**NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.**—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated

Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the Mining Journal, &c., is now READY TO ADVISE AND ASSIST INVENTORS IN OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.  
The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs Registry, 156, Strand.

**STEAM-ENGINE AND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE.**  
MR. WILLIAM BROWNE is favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 2d March inst., at EAST POWY CONSOLS MINE, in the parish of Lanivory, Cornwall, the WHOLE PLANT and LEASE of the said MINE, comprising a 36 in. cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, equal beam, with boiler about 10½ tons, first piece of rod and caps, complete.

1 large shears.  
1 capstan, iron axle.  
2 balance-bells.  
19 ft. 12 in. pumps.  
4 ft. 11 in. pumps.  
13 ft. 11 in. top doorpiece.  
11 ft. 11 in. H-piece.  
11 ft. 11 in. working-barrel.  
11 ft. 11 in. windbore.  
11 ft. 11 in. plunger-pole.  
Staples and glands, range pins and rings, 30 fms. ladders, miners and smiths' tools, smiths' bellows, anvils, and vice, screw stocks, rests, taps and plates, new and useful iron, two beams, scales and weights, zinc air-pipes, a quantity of nails, wire kibble, grinding-stone, gunpowder, safety-lamp, carpenter's bench, sundry chests, barrows, shovels, hails, tallow, red and white-lead, patent packing, fire and common bricks, ladders, a quantity of new and useful timber, plank, &c., about 40 tons of good coals, an excellent diah, &c. Also, the account-house furniture, and the LEASE of the mine, of which about 18 years are unexpired.  
Above has been given in general terms, a great portion of which will be found available for the future development. The whole, which are entirely unwrought, are allowed to be of a very promising character.  
The engine has worked but a very short time since its first erection. The machinery is new, and some of it never worked. The situation, being near Plyn Gwate, and close to the turnpike-road, affords a ready transit, and the whole is well deserving attention, and is intended to be sold without reserve.  
Refreshments will be provided. Sale to commence at Eleven o'clock, at the whole is intended to be sold in one day.  
Further particulars may be had of G. RICE, Esq., 10, Austinfriars, London; Capt. DALL, St. Stephen's; the agents on the mine; or of the auctioneer, St. Austell.  
Dated St. Austell, Feb. 13, 1858.

**TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND OTHERS.**

**MR. BROUGH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, AT BIGGE'S MAIN COLLIERY,** near Walsend, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Wednesday, the 3d March, ONE WINDING ENGINE, 40-horse power; one pumping engine, 110-horse power; one pumping engine, 140-horse power; one high pressure engine, 6½-horse power; one high-pressure engine, 4-horse power; one high-pressure winding engine, 10-horse power; one condensing winding engine, 49-horse power; stalt and drops, lot of bridge rails, &c. Catalogues are in preparation.  
Bigge's Main is only a short distance from the Walker Station, on the Tynemouth Branch of the North-Eastern Railway.—Blackett-street, Feb. 11, 1858.

**WILLINGTON COLLIERY.**

**MR. BROUGH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, AT WILLINGTON COLLIERY,** on Thursday, the 4th March, ONE HIGH-PRESSURE WINDING ENGINE, 60-horse power, with boiler, complete; screens, shaft frame, coil tubs, a lot of 4 ft. bridge rails, old metal, and other materials. Catalogues are being prepared.  
Willington is only a short distance from the Howdon Station, on the Tynemouth Branch of the North-Eastern Railway.—Blackett-street, Feb. 11, 1858.

**THURSDAY, 4th MARCH, 1858.**

**MESSRS. BURGESS, GREENWOOD, AND MICHELL WILL OFFER FOR POSITIVE SALE, THE WHOLE OF THE valuable and extensive MINING MATERIALS, at EAST WISLE BOSE, in the parish of Newlyn, and county of Cornwall, situate about seven miles north of Truro, on Thursday, the 4th day of March, precisely at Eleven a.m., viz.:—**

Two 85 in. ENGINES, 10 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 9 ft. in shaft, with 8 boilers  
One 70 in. engine, 10 ft. stroke, equal beam. (about 30 tons.)  
One 36 in. engine, 9 ft. in cylinder, and 6½ ft. in shaft.  
A new 22 in. cylinder, bottom and cover complete.  
Nozzles and nozzle gear, &c.  
Capstans and capstan-ropes.  
314 pumps, varying in size from 8 to 19 in.  
H and doorpieces, from 8 to 17 in.  
Matchings, windbores, working-barrels, 2 and 1-pieces, stuffing-boxes and glands, and plunger-poles; iron clack seats and valves, rod-pieces, hammer and rolled; caps, whim-chains, large quantities of staples and glands, rod pins, whim and rod shivers, shaft rollers, gudgeons, bishop's heads and nose pieces, smiths and miners' tools, bellows, bucket rods, large and small water-wheels, pushing machines, kibble mounds, two dials and quadrant, box of instruments, and numerous other articles.  
The whole of the materials are of superior description, especially the engines, erected by the celebrated engineers, Hocking and Lousie.  
Any further information may be obtained on application to Capt. EVANS, Illogan; Capt. MIDDLETON, on the mine; or at the offices of the auctioneers, at Burrencoose, Redruth; Truro; and Little Beside, St. Day.  
Refreshments on the table before and after the sale. An early attendance is particularly requested, as the auctioneers wish to sell as much as possible on the day of sale.—Dated East Wisle Rose, Truro, Cornwall, Feb. 17, 1858.

**MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed by the Inspectors**

of the Estate of Messrs. Swayne and Bovill, to SELL, BY AUCTION, in lots, without reserve, at the WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR, on Monday, the 22d day of March next, and following days, at Eleven each day, the costly MACHINERY and TOOLS, including a powerful 19 in. centre self-acting lathe, with 20 ft. bed, by Smith, Beacock, and Tannett; a 13 in. centre, double-gear, self-acting slide lathe, by Collier, with 18 ft. 6 in. bed; a 15½ in. centre self-acting screw-cutting lathe, with 15 ft. bed, and 10 in. centre self-acting screw-cutting lathe, with 20 ft. bed, both by Paw, Curtis, and Madeley; a 12 in. centre, double-gear, self-acting lathe, by Day; a strong 13 in. self-acting double-gear lathe by Fox, with 12 ft. bed; 3 very powerful surfacing lathes, with 7 ft. 6 in. and 5 ft. 2 in. face plates, capable of facing surfaces 12 ft. and 8 ft. diameter; self-acting boring bars; 6 strong lathes, for facing and boring railway wheels; 4 pairs of 8 in., 9 in., and 10 in. centred back-geared head stocks, with wood beds; 1 pair of 8 in. single geared head stocks; an 8 in. centre lathe, with 6 ft. bed; a self-acting planing machine, by Whitworth, will plane a surface 8 ft. long and 3 ft. wide; a very strong, self-acting, vertical drilling machine, by Smith, Beacock, and Tannett; a self-acting shaping machine, with 10 in. stroke, by same makers; a cutting machine, screwing machine to screw up to 1½ in., 3 wall drilling machine, key way grooving machine, foot lathe; 350 ft. of turned wrought-iron shafting, from 2½ in. to 4½ in.; riggers wheels, drums, and driving gear; 2000 ft. leather bands, 50 vices, work benches, 3 tons cast-steel tools, sets of Whitworth's taps and dies, with stocks, gauges, 10 vices, cast-steel chisels, 12 smiths' forges, 20 anvils, several tons of smiths' tools, 10 ton over-head traveller, powerful foundry jib crane, crane, shank, and hand ladles, 4 wrought-iron cupolas, stove trucks, erection of corrugated, grinders, cranks; set of 10 ton screw jack, with crab; 10 ton wheel crane; punching and shearing machine, steam mill, wagon, cart, plate and angle iron furniture, gauges, and numerous other effects.  
To be viewed on Friday and Saturday previous to the sale. Catalogues, at 6d. each (without which no person will be admitted), may be had of Messrs. HUGHES, KEARSEY, and MASTERSMAN, solicitors, Bucklersbury, E.C.; of Messrs. W. MURRAY, SON, and HUTCHINS, solicitors, Birch-lane, E.C. (late 11, London-street); of Messrs. TURNER and YOUNG, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C.; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, London, E.C.

**SIX HYDRAULIC PRESSES, 12 in. RAMS.**

**MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed by Messrs. B. Bovill and Sons to SELL, BY AUCTION, Thursday, the 25th day of March, at Twelve, at Messrs. Bovill's Works, Millwall, Poplar, in lots, SIX self-acting HORIZONTAL HYDRAULIC PRESSES, made by Messrs. Swayne and Bovill, for compressing hay, and used but for a short period only; each press is double acting, having a cylinder at either end, with 12 in. ram and pumps; there are four 2½ in. square thread set screws to each press, with brass nuts, and the opening between the two ends is 12 ft. 6 in. long, by 3 ft. 6 in. wide; there are rollers to each for hooping the bales. The presses are made of Stirling's patent iron, well fitted, and in good order. Also, at the same time will be sold, about TEN LOADS of ROUND SQUARED TIMBER, used as framing to carry the presses, and ONE CUTTING MACHINE.  
To be viewed with the other effects. See preceding advertisement.**

**THREE STEAM-ENGINES AND BOILERS, 16, 70, and 80-horse power.**

**MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed by the Inspectors** of the Estate of Messrs. Swayne and Bovill, to SELL, BY AUCTION, with the other machinery, Millwall, Poplar, THREE STEAM-ENGINES and BOILERS, including a new double cylinder, high-pressure, and condensing Steam Beam Engine, with 16 in. and 32 in. cylinders, equal to 70-horse power, made by Messrs. Swayne and Bovill; also, a double cylinder Steam Beam Engine (Sims's Patent), equal to 80-horse power; a 16-horse power high-pressure Beam Engine, Donkey Pumping Engine, two Cornish Boilers, each 25 ft. long, 7 ft. diam., one fitted with two tubes, the other with one large tapering tube, steam-pipes, valves, and connections, and the brick fluing.—To be viewed with the other effects. See preceding advertisement.

**VALUABLE ESTATE AND COAL MINES.—TO BE SOLD, BY**

AUCTION, at the house of Mr. Whitehead, the Royal Hotel in Wigan, in the county of Lancaster, on Friday, the 5th day of March, 1858 (the sale to commence at Five o'clock in the afternoon), in the following or such other lots as may be agreed upon at the time of sale, and subject to such conditions as shall be then produced:—

Lot 1.—ALL that MESSUAGE, FARM, AND TENEMENT, situated, lying, and being partly in Abram and partly in Hindley, in the said county, called "Smith's," with the barn, stables, shippens, and other outbuildings thereto belonging, together with the VITRIOL WORKS, cisterns, and apparatus now standing upon the said tenement, and the several CLOSES or PARCELS of LAND belonging to the said farm, commonly called or known by the several names of the Broad Meadow Croft, the Three Road Land, the Black Field, the Three Acre, now in two parts, the Long Meadow Croft, and the Hindley Common Field, containing 11 A. 0 m. 36 p. of land, in Cheshire measure, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and now in the occupation of Mr. Richard Tickle.

The MINES of COAL under the estate, with the usual powers of getting and working the same, will be reserved and sold in a separate lot.

Lot 2.—ALL those THREE several MINES, BEDS, or VEINS of COAL, called the Six Feet Mine, the Four Feet Mine, and the Seven Feet Mine, lying and being within and under the lands comprised in Lot 1, with the usual powers of getting and working the same.

The estate is freehold of inheritance, is situated at Hindley Green, amidst a large population, with good roads, and is distant from Wigan five miles, and from Leigh two miles, and within two miles of the Leigh branch of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and the Kenyon branch of the London and North-Western Railway.

The mines have been proved. They lie on the north side of the Bickershaw Collieries, which have been worked up to the land comprised in Lot 1, under which the mines lie, and consequently they are believed to be free from water.

The mines are of good quality, and may be easily worked, a pit being already sunk to within twenty yards of the Six Feet Mine.

Mr. RICHARD TICKLE, the owner, will show the property, and from him, or at the offices of Messrs. LORD and ACKLAND, solicitors, in Wigan, any further information may be had.—Wigan, Feb. 12, 1858.

**CARDIGANSHIRE.—THE VALUABLE LEASES AND MACHINERY OF THE**

ESGAR MYWYN MINING COMPANY FOR ABSOLUTE SALE.

**MESSRS. EVERSFIELD AND HORNE are instructed by the**

Official Liquidator to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, in London, on Tuesday, the 9th March, at Twelve o'clock, in One Lot, without reserve, the LEASES held under the Crown of the LEAD MINES known as the ESGAR MYWYN, situate in that portion of Cardiganshire so celebrated for its rich metalliferous products (the Lisburne Mines being in the immediate neighbourhood).

This mine has been most favourably reported on by mineral surveyors of eminence, and can be worked by a very moderate capital, as all the preliminary expenses have been incurred, and the delay consequent upon a new working thereby avoided.

In addition to the Esgar Mywyn, the company have obtained on favourable terms a Crown lease of the adjoining property of Esgar Dda, which there is every reason to believe will be found a valuable adjunct to the former.

Particulars may be obtained at the office of WILLIAM TURKAYN, Esq., the official Liquidator, Old Jewry Chambers; of JOHN CHAFFIN, Esq., solicitor, 19, Great Marlborough-street; of Messrs. DOUGLASS, at the Hafoed Arms, Devil's Bridge (the landlord of which will direct parties to the property); at the Inns of Aberystwyth; and of Messrs. EVERSFIELD and HORNE, Auctioneers to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests, 40, Parliament-street, London.

**WIDNES OIL WORKS AND SOAPERY, RUNCORN GAP, NEAR ST. HELENS**

AND WARRINGTON, LANCASHIRE.

**MR. WHEATLEY KIRK very respectfully announces that he is**

favoured with instructions from the proprietor, who is desirous of the lease, on account of his intended change of residence, to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, Feb. 25, 1858, on the premises of the said works known as the WIDNES OIL WORKS, Runcorn Gap, near St. Helens, in Lancashire, viz.:—ALL that PLOT or PARCEL of LAND containing, by admeasurement, 21½ square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, which is leased for an unexpired term of 67 years, at the low rental of £30 per annum, from the St. Helens Railway and Canal Company, upon which are erected these exceedingly valuable works, the whole being upon the said line of railway and canal, thus affording the utmost facility for transport of goods to and from London, Liverpool, and Manchester, the coal and iron districts, and indeed all parts of the kingdom or abroad.

The BUILDINGS, which are numerous, are built of brick of the best construction. The STILLS and PLANT are likewise of the most modern class, and consist of ten cast-iron stills, six of about 30 barrels, and four of 70 and 75 barrels of water each; five wrought-iron coolers, perfectly fitted, being fitted together with steam joints, and bolts and nuts, holding 4000 gallons each; ten boiling pans, holding 500 gallons; a number of iron vats, holding from 5 to 8 tons each; lead worms; vats of timber, containing each about 1½ ton; several cast-iron reservoirs, large and small, with wrought-iron covers; steam and water-pipes; 6-horse steam-engine and two boilers; and a large quantity of other valuable plant, utensils, and effects, adapted for carrying on the trade of resin or other oil or grease manufacture; together with the necessary plant for soap-making, &c., all in fine working condition. There is also an abundant supply of the purest water from an Artesian well belonging to the being on the premises. The proprietor has also a right of taking water from the canal to an unlimited extent for the purpose of the works.

ORDER OF SALE.—The sale to commence punctually at Twelve o'clock, and the whole, including land, buildings, plant, utensils, &c., will be offered first in one lot, as a working concern; and if not so sold, then the land, buildings, steam engine, and boilers, without the working plant, utensils, &c., will be offered in a lot; after which the whole of the working plant, steam-engine, boilers, utensils, &c., will be proceeded with, and sold piecemeal.

For further particulars see catalogues, which, with any other information, may be had at the offices of the auctioneer, Cross-street Chambers, Cross-street, Manchester; or 4, Kirgate, Leeds.

**IRELAND.—Mr. WHEATLEY KIRK is instructed to PREPARE**

FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, the WHOLE of that exceedingly valuable FORDRY AND ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT, LAND, BUILDINGS, TOOL PLANT, & MACHINERY, known as the SHERIDAN FOUNDRY, Limerick, &c. Further particulars in future papers, or of the auctioneer.

**STEAM-ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, including BEAM**

CONDENSING, or HIGH-PRESSURE, HORIZONTAL or VERTICAL; LOCOMOTIVES, BOILERS, ENGINEERS' TOOLS, RAILWAY, COLLIERY, OTHER PLANT AND MACHINERY, may be had on the shortest notice, on application to WHEATLEY KIRK, merchant engineer, auctioneer, and valuer, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester.

N.B. See his Weekly Circular (established 1850), which may be had by post free.

**LEAD AND ZINC SETT.**

**SILVER BROOK MINE, NEAR ASHBURTON, DEVON.**

This very valuable and extensive SETT, situate in the parish of Disar, Devon, is NOW OPEN FOR COMPETITION to any parties desirous of disposing of the same. The advantages this mine offers are well worth consideration. About 20 in. pumping engine, hauling engine, and crusher, are now on the ground, and fit for immediate use, which might be purchased at a great sacrifice. All operations underground and at the surface have been carried on to the most approved plans; engine-shaft sunk 86 fms. from the surface, and levels driven considerable distances north-east and south-west on the course of the lode, from which has been raised 5000 tons of lead and zinc have been raised and sold. In the last few years, in the 22 ft. level north-east, the nature of the lode changed from a lead blende character to that of a beautiful gossan and fluor-spar; this level is descended a hill, leaving 40 fms. back. An east and west lode, of a copper-bearing character, and producing fine stones of gossan, with quartz and mudstone, was discovered a few weeks previous to the mine being abandoned; and the 22 ft. level south-west, if driven a further distance of 30 fms. would prove the lead lode, and intersect copper lode at a depth of 50 fms. from the surface; thus a valuable mine could be laid open.—Application for the above to be made to Messrs. D'ARCY and DIXON, solicitors, Newton Abbot, Devon.—Dated Newton Abbot, Feb. 10, 1858.

**GORN LEAD MINE, LLANIDLOES, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.**

TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the LEASE of a valuable PROPERTY, together with the WORKING MACHINERY for PUMPING and CRUSHING ORES, the PLANT late in use, the ROUGH ORES at SURFACE, and ALL THE EFFECTS at the MINE.

The mine is situated at a distance of about a mile from Llanidloes, and close to the railway to Newtown, where the ore find water carriage. It is held under lease—Morris, Esq., at a royalty of 1-14th; has produced a large quantity of rich lead (galena); and is comparatively untried below the adit level, the depth attained being but 20 fms.

The property will be shown by Mr. JOSHUA FRANK, at the mine. Parties desirous to treat for the purchase of the whole are requested to apply, by letter, to "The Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street, London."

**SOUTH WALES.—Mr. ARTHUR O. DAVIES, of Dowland**

authorised to TREAT for the SALE of TWO VERY VALUABLE COLLIERIES in South Wales.

Also, TO LET, an EXTENSIVE TRACT of STEAM COAL, on a long lease, moderate royalty, with a railway running through the property.  
For terms, apply as above.

**IMPORTANT SLATE QUARRY, FESTINIOG, NORTH WALL**

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a well-established SLATE QUARRY, with the PLANT and OTHER APPARATUS for working it. Also, FREEHOLD FARM and LANDS whereon the quarry is worked, free of all taxes, consisting of about 140 acres.

The quarry has been worked with great profit to the original proprietors, and sold only on account of their deaths. The slates can be pronounced as unsurpassed in quality and material, and the quarry is conveniently situated for shipping to every country purpose.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. JONES and BLAKE, solicitors, Crosby-square, London.

**FOR SALE, AT A CONSIDERABLE SACRIFICE.—**

TAVISTOCK IRON COMPANY are requested to SELL a NEW 30 in. double acting BEAM ENGINE, 4 ft. crank, of the best construction, 22 ft. diameter fly-wheel, wrought-iron fly-wheel shaft, with caps plate for valve and a pumping crank; with a 10-ton boiler, having a fire tube through it, with usual outfit, complete.

N.B. A choice can be made of either boiler whole, or in five parts. Tavistock Iron Company, Tavistock, Devon.—Feb. 18, 1858.

**TO MINERS AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, a great bargain**

NEW WATER-WHEEL, 50 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. breast, with cast-iron rim, stools, crank, and oak pulley blocks.

SIX STAMPS, and cast-iron axle, with lifters, tongues, cambs and frame, complete; also, tooth and pinion wheels, to connect it with other machinery, if required.

BERDAN'S GOLD EXTRACTING MACHINES, suitable for pulverising any other substance,



**MORE STEAM, BETTER FIRES, AND LESS SMOKE.**—For Marine, Stationary, and Locomotive Boilers, Mr. LEE STEVENS'S PATENT REGULATING AIR-DOORS are found to be the most effective invention for increasing Steam, subverting Smoke, and promoting Ventilation and Draught; and, with his other appliances for Reverberatory, Pottery Kiln, and Furnaces of every peculiarity of construction, constitute a series of improvements for generating heat, economising fuel and preventing smoke, which accomplish all practical requirements. Testimonials, terms, &c., obtained at 1, FISH STREET HILL, CITY, LONDON, E.C.; where information is also given of his improved PATENT GRATES, in which the fire can be kindled at the top or the bottom, so as to produce either stow or brisk combustion, with less smoke than in any other open fire-places.

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| MARCO POLO     | 1825           | 3500     | CLARK    | 5th April.  |
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## THE MINING SHARE LIST.

| Share. | Miner.   | Paid.    | Last Price. | Present. | Dividends per Share. | Last Paid.             |
|--------|--|----------|-------------|----------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 5120   | Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack (S.E.), St. Just | 11 1/2   | 11 1/2      | 12 1/2   | 18 3 0               | 20 3 0—Feb. 2, 1888.   |
| 5124   | Balfour Consols (tin), St. Just                  | 11 1/2   | 11 1/2      | 12 1/2   | 18 3 0               | 20 3 0—Jan. 1, 1888.   |
| 4000   | Bedford United (copper), Tavistock               | 21 1/2   | 21 1/2      | 22 1/2   | 10 10 0              | 5 0 0—Dec. 19, 1887.   |
| 2000   | Boscon (tin), St. Just                           | 20 1/2   | 20 1/2      | 21 1/2   | 10 10 0              | 5 0 0—Sept. 4, 1887.   |
| 200    | Botallack (tin), St. Just                        | 20 1/2   | 20 1/2      | 21 1/2   | 10 10 0              | 5 0 0—Dec. 15, 1887.   |
| 1300   | Brightside and Froggatt Grove, Derbyshire        | 3 1/2    | 3 1/2       | 3 1/2    | 3 0 0                | 3 0 0—Apr. 30, 1886.   |
| 1000   | Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire            | 7 1/2    | 7 1/2       | 7 1/2    | 3 0 0                | 3 0 0—July 1, 1886.    |
| 400    | Budnick Consols (tin), Ferran                    | 3 1/2    | 3 1/2       | 3 1/2    | 3 0 0                | 3 0 0—Mar. 25, 1887.   |
| 600    | Bwlch (silver-lead), Cardiganshire               | 3 1/2    | 3 1/2       | 3 1/2    | 3 0 0                | 3 0 0—July 30, 1886.   |
| 4000   | Calstock Consols (copper)                        | 5 1/2    | 5 1/2       | 5 1/2    | 3 0 0                | 3 0 0—Dec. 23, 1887.   |
| 1000   | Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan                 | 15 1/2   | 15 1/2      | 16 1/2   | 10 10 0              | 5 0 0—June 16, 1886.   |
| 2048   | Carnarvon (tin), St. Just                        | 15 1/2   | 15 1/2      | 16 1/2   | 10 10 0              | 5 0 0—June 16, 1886.   |
| 200    | Cera Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardiganshire            | 15 1/2   | 15 1/2      | 16 1/2   | 10 10 0              | 5 0 0—Oct. 4, 1885.    |
| 2000   | Collacombe (copper) Lamerston                    | 15 1/2   | 15 1/2      | 16 1/2   | 10 10 0              | 5 0 0—Dec. 2, 1887.    |
| 2500   | Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne (S.E.)         | 20 1/2   | 20 1/2      | 21 1/2   | 10 10 0              | 5 0 0—Jan. 10, 1887.   |
| 1055   | Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer                | 8 1/2    | 8 1/2       | 8 1/2    | 3 0 0                | 3 0 0—Jan. 8, 1888.    |
| 30000  | Craven Moor, Limited (lead), Yorkshire           | 8 1/2    | 8 1/2       | 8 1/2    | 3 0 0                | 3 0 0—Feb. 28, 1886.   |
| 123    | Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire                 | 60 1/2   | 60 1/2      | 61 1/2   | 115 0 0              | 10 0 0—Feb. 11, 1888.  |
| 200    | Derwent Mines (silver-lead), Durham              | 150 1/2  | 150 1/2     | 151 1/2  | 132 0 0              | 10 0 0—Feb. 4, 1888.   |
| 1074   | Devon Great Consols (cop.), Tavist. (S.E.)       | 1 1/2    | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2    | 602 0 0              | 7 0 0—Jan. 25, 1887.   |
| 1024   | Ding Dong (tin), Guilva+                         | 15 1/2   | 15 1/2      | 16 1/2   | 110 0 0              | 110 0 0—Oct. 12, 1887. |
| 179    | Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne                 | 257 1/2  | 257 1/2     | 258 1/2  | 943 0 0              | 8 0 0—Oct. 12, 1887.   |
| 13800  | Drake Wast (tin), Gwennap                        | 15 1/2   | 15 1/2      | 16 1/2   | 10 10 0              | 5 0 0—Sept. 11, 1887.  |
| 200    | East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire                 | 32 1/2   | 32 1/2      | 33 1/2   | 30 0 0               | 3 0 0—Feb. 18, 1888.   |
| 2048   | East Falmouth (copper), Whitcomb                 | 24 1/2   | 24 1/2      | 25 1/2   | 10 10 0              | 5 0 0—Dec. 25, 1887.   |
| 128    | East Pool (tin), Pool, Illogan                   | 24 1/2   | 24 1/2      | 25 1/2   | 10 10 0              | 5 0 0—Dec. 25, 1887.   |
| 1074   | East Wheel Margaret (tin), Pool                  | 7 1/2    | 7 1/2       | 7 1/2    | 3 0 0                | 3 0 0—Jan. 11, 1884.   |
| 2500   | Exmouth (silver-lead), Christow                  | 47 1/2   | 47 1/2      | 48 1/2   | 3 0 0                | 3 0 0—Dec. 25, 1887.   |
| 4000   | Exmouth Mining Company (lead), Derbyshire        | 5 1/2    | 5 1/2       | 5 1/2    | 16 18 4              | 1 0 0—Dec. 26, 1887.   |
| 4940   | Fowey Consols (copper), Twardreath               | 4 1/2    | 4 1/2       | 4 1/2    | 41 4 8               | 1 0 0—Feb. 17, 1887.   |
| 4444   | General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)      | 4 1/2    | 4 1/2       | 4 1/2    | 1 0 8                | 3 3 3—June 5, 1888.    |
| 2000   | Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire             | 11 1/2   | 11 1/2      | 12 1/2   | 22 0 0               | 5 0 0—Sept. 6, 1880.   |
| 1074   | Goginan (copper), St. Cleer                      | 13 1/2   | 13 1/2      | 14 1/2   | 7 0 0                | 7 0 0—Feb. 21, 1882.   |
| 243    | Graham and St. Aubyn (copper)                    | 109 1/2  | 109 1/2     | 110 1/2  | 7 0 0                | 7 0 0—Feb. 18, 1888.   |
| 6000   | Great South Tolus (S.E.)                         | 15 1/2   | 15 1/2      | 16 1/2   | 10 10 0              | 5 0 0—Feb. 22, 1885.   |
| 6000   | Great Wael (tin), Gwennap                        | 15 1/2   | 15 1/2      | 16 1/2   | 10 10 0              | 5 0 0—Feb. 22, 1885.   |
| 119    | Great Work (tin), Gwennap                        | 100 1/2  | 100 1/2     | 101 1/2  | 221 0 0              | 7 10 0—Feb. 22, 1885.  |
| 1024   | Herod-foot (lead), near Liskeard                 | 8 1/2    | 8 1/2       | 8 1/2    | 13 0 0               | 13 0 0—Jan. 23, 1888.  |
| 1000   | Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock         | 3 1/2    | 3 1/2       | 3 1/2    | 2 10 0               | 2 10 0—Nov. 23, 1886.  |
| 2000   | Holyford (copper), near Tipperary                | 11 1/2   | 11 1/2      | 12 1/2   | 4 2 0                | 5 0 0—Jan. 28, 1887.   |
| 2380   | Isle of Man, Limited (lead)                      | 25 1/2   | 25 1/2      | 26 1/2   | 55 17 3              | 1 0 0—Dec. 16, 1887.   |
| 78     | Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire                 | 34 1/2   | 34 1/2      | 35 1/2   | 380 0 0              | 5 0 0—Mar. 10, 1881.   |
| 200    | Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man                | 1000 1/2 | 1000 1/2    | 1001 1/2 | 1420 0 0             | 50 0 0—June 30, 1887.  |
| 1800   | Levant (copper, tin), St. Just                   | 90 1/2   | 90 1/2      | 91 1/2   | 1082 0 0             | 4 0 0—May 12, 1887.    |
| 5000   | Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth              | 1 1/2    | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2    | 10 10 0              | 10 10 0—Dec. 20, 1885. |
| 4000   | Liaburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales            | 120 1/2  | 120 1/2     | 121 1/2  | 307 0 0              | 3 0 0—Feb. 4, 1888.    |
| 6000   | Marke Valley (copper), Cardon                    | 47 1/2   | 47 1/2      | 48 1/2   | 3 0 0                | 3 0 0—Sept. 7, 1885.   |
| 2000   | Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset                    | 3 1/2    | 3 1/2       | 3 1/2    | 1 7 0                | 5 0 0—May 29, 1887.    |
| 5000   | Merilyn (lead), Flint                            | 3 1/2    | 3 1/2       | 3 1/2    | 1 7 0                | 5 0 0—June 22, 1888.   |
| 18000  | Minera Mines (Limited), Wrexham                  | 25 1/2   | 25 1/2      | 26 1/2   | 27 2 8               | 3 0 0—Feb. 11, 1887.   |
| 2000   | Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)       | 7 1/2    | 7 1/2       | 7 1/2    | 13 7 9               | 10 12 3—Jan. 7, 1888.  |
| 5000   | Nantes and Penrhyn, Limited (22 1/2 shares)      | 1 1/2    | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2    | 0 1 6                | 0 1 6—Apr. 30, 1885.   |
| 4000   | Nether Heath, Westmoreland                       | 2 1/2    | 2 1/2       | 2 1/2    | 0 2 0                | 0 2 0—Jan. 16, 1886.   |
| 470    | Newcastle Mining Company, Co. Down               | 30 1/2   | 30 1/2      | 31 1/2   | 324 0 0              | 2 0 0—Dec. 26, 1884.   |
| 200    | North Pool (copper, tin), Pool                   | 11 1/2   | 11 1/2      | 12 1/2   | 750 0 0              | 4 0 0—Sept. 26, 1883.  |
| 700    | North Roseacre (copper), Camborne                | 27 1/2   | 27 1/2      | 28 1/2   | 13 19 0              | 0 0 0—Oct. 28, 1887.   |
| 6000   | North Wheel Bassett (cop., tin), Illo. (S.E.)    | 16 1/2   | 16 1/2      | 17 1/2   | 31 4 0               | 1 0 0—Oct. 27, 1887.   |
| 6000   | Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey (S.E.)          | 21 1/2   | 21 1/2      | 22 1/2   | 4 10 0               | 10 10 0—Apr. 12, 1886. |
| 500    | Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire             | 2 1/2    | 2 1/2       | 2 1/2    | 244 10 0             | 20 0 0—Nov. 1, 1887.   |
| 200    | Phoenix (copper, tin), Linkingborne              | 370 1/2  | 370 1/2     | 371 1/2  | 18 11 0              | 1 0 0—July 11, 1887.   |
| 1000   | Poiborro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)         | 15 1/2   | 15 1/2      | 16 1/2   | 10 10 0              | 1 0 0—Dec. 16, 1887.   |
| 1772   | Do (Old and ditto)                               | —        | —           | —        | 0 15 0               | 0 15 0—Nov. 18, 1887.  |
| 2500   | Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant               | 204 1/2  | 204 1/2     | 205 1/2  | 32 10 0              | 1 0 0—Oct. 21, 1887.   |
| 2500   | Rhoswyd and Bacheildon (lead)                    | 11 1/2   | 11 1/2      | 12 1/2   | 32 10 0              | 1 0 0—June 8, 1887.    |
| 512    | Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwennap          | 12 1/2   | 12 1/2      | 13 1/2   | 0 11 6               | 0 11 6—Jan. 16, 1888.  |
| 12000  | Sortridge Consols (cop.), Whitechurch (S.E.)     | 6 1/2    | 6 1/2       | 6 1/2    | 600 0 0              | 8 0 0—June 18, 1885.   |
| 250    | South Cardon (copper), St. Cleer (S.E.)          | 24 1/2   | 24 1/2      | 25 1/2   | 74 0 0               | 3 0 0—July 28, 1887.   |
| 128    | South Cernis (copper), St. Austell               | 19 1/2   | 19 1/2      | 20 1/2   | 232 5 0              | 7 0 0—Jan. 4, 1888.    |
| 250    | South Tolus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall          | 155 1/2  | 155 1/2     | 156 1/2  | 8 6 0                | 0 2 0—Dec. 10, 1885.   |
| 496    | South Wheel Bassett (cop., tin), Illo. (S.E.)    | 134 1/2  | 134 1/2     | 135 1/2  | 4 5 0                | 10 10 0—Jan. 13, 1886. |
| 1024   | Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall        | 32 1/2   | 32 1/2      | 33 1/2   | 4 17 0               | 7 0 0—Apr. 1, 1882.    |
| 200    | Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just                  | 237 1/2  | 237 1/2     | 238 1/2  | 0 2 0                | 1 0 0—Sept. 14, 1887.  |
| 970    | St. Aubyn and Grylle (cop., tin), Breage         | 62 1/2   | 62 1/2      | 63 1/2   | 915 0 0              | 1 0 0—Nov. 19, 1887.   |
| 20000  | St. Day United (tin and copper)                  | 2 1/2    | 2 1/2       | 2 1/2    | 4 13 6               | 0 2 0—Feb. 7, 1886.    |
| 470    | St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives                 | 16 1/2   | 16 1/2      | 17 1/2   | 8 13 6               | 0 2 0—Feb. 24, 1887.   |
| 9000   | Tamar Consols (tin), Berrisford (S.E.)           | 4 1/2    | 4 1/2       | 4 1/2    | 8 13 6               | 0 2 0—Feb. 24, 1887.   |
| 2000   | Tincoft (copper, tin), Pool, Illogan (S.E.)      | 9 1/2    | 9 1/2       | 10 1/2   | 1 15 0               | 1 0 0—Oct. 16, 1887.   |
| 572    | Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives                | 11 1/2   | 11 1/2      | 12 1/2   | 407 15 0             | 5 0 0—June 4, 1888.    |
| 96     | Trevelyan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall            | 15 1/2   | 15 1/2      | 16 1/2   | 210 0 0              | 2 10 0—Apr. 29, 1881.  |
| 120    | Trevelyan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall            | 15 1/2   | 15 1/2      | 16 1/2   | 403 13 6             | 5 0 0—July 6, 1886.    |
| 4000   | Trevelyan (copper), Bodmin                       | 17 1/2   | 17 1/2      | 18 1/2   | 1 12 0               | 0 3 0—Apr. 2, 1886.    |
| 4096   | Trevelyan (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall     | 23 1/2   | 23 1/2      | 24 1/2   | 55 0 0               | 5 0 0—Dec. 20, 1884.   |
| 100    | Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston              | 95 1/2   | 95 1/2      | 96 1/2   | 61 5 0               | 2 0 0—Feb. 12, 1886.   |
| 400    | United Mines (copper), Gwennap (S.E.)            | 40 1/2   | 40 1/2      | 41 1/2   | 0 3 0                | 0 3 0—June 12, 1887.   |
| 512    | Val of Towry (lead), Carmarthen (S.E.)           | 1 1/2    | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2    | 2 0 0                | 1 0 0—Jan. 22, 1887.   |
| 5000   | Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron                   | 237 1/2  | 237 1/2     | 238 1/2  | 12 18 0              | 0 8 0—Jan. 27, 1888.   |
| 6000   | West Bassett (copper), Illogan (S.E.)            | 1 1/2    | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2    | 285 5 0              | 2 0 0—Sept. 23, 1887.  |
| 250    | West Cardon (copper), Liskeard (S.E.)            | 20 1/2   | 20 1/2      | 21 1/2   | 22 0 0               | 2 0 0—July 20, 1887.   |
| 1024   | West Damsel (copper), Gwennap                    | 610 1/2  | 610 1/2     | 611 1/2  | 33 1 9               | 0 10 0—Apr. 5, 1887.   |
| 1024   | West Providence (tin), St. Erth                  | 24 1/2   | 24 1/2      | 25 1/2   | 108 10 0             | 10 0 0—Oct. 10, 1885.  |
| 400    | West Wheel Seton (copper), Camborne              | 38 1/2   | 38 1/2      | 39 1/2   | 2 0 0                | 1 0 0—Nov. 14, 1885.   |
| 1228   | Wheel Arthur (copper), Calstock                  | 13 1/2   | 13 1/2      | 14 1/2   | 478 10 0             | 4 0 0—Feb. 2, 1888.    |
| 240    | Wheel Bala (tin), St. Just                       | 5 1/2    | 5 1/2       | 5 1/2    | 7 10 0               | 7 10 0—Jan. 19, 1888.  |
| 512    | Wheel Bassett (copper), Illogan (S.E.)           | 230 1/2  | 230 1/2     | 231 1/2  | 42 0 0               | 3 0 0—Oct. 26, 1887.   |
| 250    | Wheel Buller (copper), Redruth (S.E.)            | 295 1/2  | 295 1/2     | 296 1/2  | 0 2 0                | 1 0 0—Jan. 14, 1886.   |
| 250    | Wheel Clifford (copper), Gwennap                 | 250 1/2  | 250 1/2     | 251 1/2  | 2385 10 0            | 10 0 0—Feb. 11, 1888.  |
| 5000   | Wheel Fortescue (copper), Bodmin                 | 80 1/2   | 80 1/2      | 81 1/2   | 0 2 0                | 1 0 0—Oct. 16, 1887.   |
| 128    | Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon                 | 40 1/2   | 40 1/2      | 41 1/2   | 0 0 0                | 0 0 0—Mar. 24, 1887.   |
| 1024   | Wheel Grylle (copper, tin), Breage               | 4 1/2    | 4 1/2       | 4 1/2    | 0 0 0                | 1 0 0—Sept. 17, 1887.  |
| 512    | Wheel Jane (silver-lead), Kes                    | 17 1/2   | 17 1/2      | 18 1/2   | 31 0 0               | 2 0 0—Sept. 5, 1886.   |
| 5000   | Wheel Kitty (tin), St. Agnes                     | 4 1/2    | 4 1/2       | 4 1/2    | 84 0 0               | 2 0 0—Nov. 23, 1887.   |
| 1024   | Wheel Kitt (tin), Uny Lelant (S.E.)              | 13 1/2   | 13 1/2      | 14 1/2   | 32 7 6               | 2 0 0—Dec. 15, 1887.   |
| 430    | Wheel Lelant (tin), Wendron                      | 33 1/2   | 33 1/2      | 34 1/2   | 220 18 0             | 5 0 0—Aug. 2, 1887.    |
| 448    | Wheel Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant                 | 65 1/2   | 65 1/2      | 66 1/2   | 40 10 0              | 2 0 0—Aug. 23, 1882.   |
| 1024   | Wheel Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot (S.E.)          | 5 1/2    | 5 1/2       | 5 1/2    | 31 0 0               | 2 0 0—Oct. 12, 1887.   |
| 40     | Wheel Ows, St. Just, Cornwall                    | 70 1/2   | 70 1/2      | 71 1/2   | 31 0 0               | 2 0 0—Jan. 26, 1887.   |
| 240    | Wheel Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant                    | 31 1/2   | 31 1/2      | 32 1/2   | 10 10 0              | 7 0 0—Jan. 11, 1888.   |
| 198    | Wheel Reeth (tin), Gwennap                       | 107 1/2  | 107 1/2     | 108 1/2  | 3 12 6               | 0 2 0—Dec. 22, 1887.   |
| 1040   | Wheel Trevelyan (tin), Liskeard (S.E.)           | 4 1/2    | 4 1/2       | 4 1/2    | 25 13 6              | 1 0 0—Jan. 14, 1888.   |
| 1024   | Wheel Trevelyan (tin), Gwennap                   | 15 1/2   | 15 1/2      | 16 1/2   | —                    | —                      |
| 4096   | Wheel Wrey (lead), St. Ives                      | 17 1/2   | 17 1/2      | 18 1/2   | —                    | —                      |
| 6000   | Wicklow (copper), Wicklow                        | 5 1/2    | 5 1/2       | 5 1/2    | —                    | —                      |

\* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

## FOREIGN MINES.

| Share. | Miner.                                    | Paid.  | Last Price. | Present. | Dividends per Share. | Last Paid.            |
|--------|---|--------|-------------|----------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 10000  | Alten and Qamangen Un. (cop.), Norway     | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2      | 17 1/2   | 4 5 0                | 0 15 0—Nov. 31, 1888. |
| 2404   | Burra Burra (copper), South Australia     | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2       | 5 1/2    | 190 0 0              | 5 0 0—Dec. 2, 1887.   |
| 1000   | Cobre Copper Company (cop.), Cuba (S.E.)  | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2      | 41 1/2   | 86 12 0              | 1 0 0—Jan. 26, 1888.  |
| 10000  | Copiapu Mining Company, Chile (S.E.)      | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2      | 17 1/2   | 5 8 0                | 0 10 0—May 9, 1886.   |
| 20000  | General Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia (S.E.) | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2      | 21 1/2   | 10 5 0               | 0 10 0—July 7, 1887.  |
| 15000  | Linars (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain (S.E.)   | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2       | 3 1/2    | 5 2 0                | 0 5 0—Dec. 24, 1887.  |
| 10000  | Lusitanian (of Portugal) (S.E.)           | 1 1/2  | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2    | 0 5 0                | 0 5 0—Jan. 29, 1888.  |
| 10000  | Marquitta and New Granada (S.E.)          | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2      | 21 1/2   | 1 0 0                | 1 0 0—June 26, 1885.  |
| 10000  | Pontalena (silver-lead), France (S.E.)    | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2      | 17 1/2   | 33 0 0               | 1 0 0—July 12, 1888.  |
| 7000   | Rio Santiago (copper), Cuba (S.E.)        | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2      | 17 1/2   | 35 7 6               | 1 0 0—June 19, 1887.  |
| 11000  | St. John del Rey                          | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2      | 16 1/2   | 1 16 6               | 0 4 0—Feb. 14, 1883.  |
| 43174  | United Mexican (silver), Mexico (S.E.)    | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2      | 16 1/2   | —                    | —                     |
| 88676  | North British Australasian (S.E.)         | 1 1/2  | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2    | 0 2 0                | 0 1 0—June 29, 1887.  |

## NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.